

Mr 20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 40 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA - FRIDAY

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Fall is here and winter approaches. Every day sees large sales in every department of our store. Some lines are exclusive and cannot be replaced.

Let careful buyers who the best returns for their money investigate our offerings. welcome inspection and comparison. The more you compare the stronger becomes the conviction of the superiority of values.

Opening, Saturday, Sept. 20th== Commencing Saturday morning, Sept. 20th make our Fall Display of Trimmed Millinery showing in the evening by our semi-annual exhibition of Dress Goods, Silks, Furs, Mantles, Costumes, etc.

Curtains, etc., etc. All the ladies will kindly accept this as an invitation to inspect what is newest and best in Millinery and Dry Goods. Millinery Opening will be ready at 8 30 a.m. Evening exhibition at 7.15 p.m.

Flannelette Sale, Saturday, Sept. 25th, 10 a.m. On Thursday, ten o'clock the morning, we will on sale one case of

flannelette containing several hundred yards, worth 5c. a yard, at the very low price of 3 CENTS A YARD. In order to prevent overcrowding as is usual in sales, we will have the flannelette all measured in convenient lengths, such as 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 yards. Not more than 20 yards to any one customer.

Women's and Childrens' Underwear for Tween Seasons—That's now, days are too cool, in part at least make Summer Underwear comfortable. You want to cling a little longer to your Summer Dresses, and its of course too early for winter underclothes these medium-weight garments solve the difficulty. There is a splendid variety of them here and you'll have difficulty in bettering their prices elsewhere.

Women's Vests

All are High Neck and Low Sleeves.
 Sizes— 2 3 4
 Bust Measure— 32-34 36-38 40.
 At 15c or 2 for 25c—Ribbed natural, soft finish closed front.
 At 25c—Ribbed natural, shaped, open front, lace trimmed, unshrinkable.
 At 35c—Ribbed Natural or White, open front, shaped, unshrinkable.
 At 50c—Natural or Cream, finished perfectly, shaped, soft as silk, will not irritate the most sensitive skin, positively unshrinkable.
 (Heavier Vests up to \$1.50 a Garment.)

Women's Drawers.

All are Ankle length, size small medium and large—open and closed.
 At 25c—Ribbed Natural, soft and close fitting.
 At 35c—Natural, Union Ribbed well finished.
 At 50c—Fleece lined or ribbed, knitted, unshrinkable. Black or Natural.
 (Winter weights up to \$1.50 a garment.)

Infants' Underwear

At 25c—Ribbed White Merino Vests, but down the front.
 At 25c—Plain White Merino, closed long sleeves, will not shrink.

Girls' Vests.

All long sleeves, sizes from 2 years to teen.
 At 20 to 40c—Ribbed Natural Woods, finished.
 At 30c to 45c—Fleece lined, a new id children's wear.
 At 10c to 25c—Ribbed, soft finish, unshrinkable.

Women's Night Robes at 50 cents.

Made from striped Flannelette sizes 56, 58 and 60.

Children's Drawers.

20c to 25c—from the smallest sizes made up to largest size. Ribbed knitted, soft soft finished goods.
 40c to 50c—Natural Woods, ribbed, ankle length.

Women's Night Robes at 75c. and \$1.00.

Plain Pinks, Blues, White embroidery lace trimmed.

Fine Furs at Dry Goods Profits. Not Cheap Furs—but Furs Cheap

We handle none but reliable qualities—could not afford to do otherwise. Yet due to large outlet, and the fact that with us furs are only Department among many, we can quote prices absolutely impossible for for specialists dependant upon three months for a whole years profit. We mention a few items from the Department.

Ruffs.

Thirty-six styles to select from. Some are short, others extra long. Our best qualities are made of Sable and Stone Marten Skins.
 At \$25.00—you get the best ruff in the house. Alaska Sable, very long and perfect quality.
 At \$10.00—We are showing a Sable Ruff that is better than usual at the price.
 At \$20.00—Made from selected Stone Marten Skins very stylish.

Caperines.

Now that most of stylish winter coats have turn-down collars, fur neckwear can be worn with comfort and convenience. We have fifty styles in Caperines to select from ranging from \$3.00 to \$45.00.
 At \$3.00—made of Black Australian Hare, canvas collars so they keep their shape.
 At \$15.00—made of Black Electric Coney, deep collar and shoulders.
 At \$7.50—made of Electric Seal. Satin lined.

Gauntlets.

Now is the time to match up Caps and Coats with Gauntlets. Variety is much better later on.
 Grey Lambs—\$3.75 to \$5.00.
 Black Opposum—squirrel lining \$2.50.
 Electric Seal—\$4.00 to \$5.00.
 Persian Lamb—\$8.50 to \$10.00.

Fine Furs at Dry Goods Profits. Not Cheap Furs—but Furs Chea

We handle none but reliable qualities—could not afford to do otherwise. Yet due to large outlet, and the fact that with us furs are only Department among many, we can quote prices absolutely impossible for for specialists dependant upon three months for a whole years profit. We mention few items from the Department.

Ruffs.

Thirty-six styles to select from. Some are short, others extra long. Our best qualities are made of Sable and Stone Marten Skins.

At \$25.00—you get the best ruff in the house. Alaska Sable, very long and perfect quality.

At \$10.00—We are showing a Sable Ruff that is better than usual at the price.

At \$20.00—Made from selected Stone Marten Skins very stylish.

At \$1.90—White Angora for little tots, the kinds that will wash if you wish.

Women's Fur Coats.

This branch of our Fur business is a very important item with us. If you expect to buy in the near future you will be particularly interested in seeing our stock. Perhaps some of these items will bring you in. It may be that the first item on Persian Lamb Coats will interest you.

BLACK PERSIAN LAMB SPECIAL \$50—Made from medium curl, bright glossy, well matched, heavy Satin lining, length 32 inches, sizes 34, 36, 38. Only three Coats to be sold like these.

ASTRACHANS—\$25.00 to \$32.50, length 28 to 34 inches.

BOKHARANS—\$45.00 to \$47.50, length 24 to 34 inches.

ELECTRIC SEAL—length 26 inches, \$35.00.

GREY PERSIAN LAMB—very choice selected skins, length 26 inches \$47.50.

BLACK PERSIAN LAMB—The best that money will buy—\$125.00.

Caperines.

Now that most of stylish winter coats have turn-down collars, fur neckwear can be worn with comfort and convenience. We have fifty styles in Caperines to select from ranging from \$3.00 to \$45.00.

At \$3.00—made of Black Australian Hare, canvas collars so they keep their shape.

At \$15.00—made of Black Electric Coney, deep collar and shoulders.

At \$7.50—made of Electric Seal, Satin lined, perfect dye

At \$10.00—choice of Bokharan, Electric Seal or Black Marten, large size high collar.

At \$12.50—American Sable, Grey Lambs, Electric Seal in different combinations.

At \$25.00—Persian Lamb and Sable Electric Seal and Sable.

At \$45.00—Alaska Sable with very long wide fronts. The best in the house.

Muffs.

Thirty-six qualities to select from. Canadian Beavers, \$2.50. Seal, \$4.00, \$5.00. Grey Persian Lamb \$2.00, \$2.50. American Sable \$6.00, \$7.50. Alaska Sable \$10.00 and \$12.50. Black Thibet \$6.50.

Collarettes.

Twenty-eight qualities to select from—more Grey Lamb than anything else.

GREY LAMB COLLARS, \$4.00 to \$8.75—Light dark and medium shades and curls to select from.

BLACK AUSTRALIAN HARE, \$1.50 to \$2.25—Makes a comfortable storm wrap.

Gauntlets.

Now is the time to match up Caps and Col with Gauntlets. Variety is much better later on.

Grey Lambs—\$3.75 to \$5.00.

Black Opposum—squirrel lining \$2.50.

Electric Seal—\$4.00 to \$5.00.

Persian Lamb—\$8.50 to \$10.00.

Women's Capes Fur and Fur Lined.

Made in some extra large sizes for stout people from \$18.00 to \$45.00.

Astrachan—\$18.00 to \$24.50.

Plain and Broche Cloth—Squirrel Lining Thibet Trimmings, \$20.00 to \$42.50.

Repp Silk—Grey Squirrel Lining, Thibet trimmed, \$45.00.

Caps.

Grey Lambs, \$1.75 to \$4.00—A beautiful one to choose from for the little folks, 6½ to 7½ size.

Cream Iceland—\$1.75 for babies, will was Black Lamb, \$7.50 to \$10.00—Medium large curls—all sizes.

Black Astrachans, \$3.50—Made from ch small curls will wear well.

FARM FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 115 acres convenient to Switzerville church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession, Kincardine, county Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Nanapanee, Vendor's Solicitors. Nanapanee, Sept. 12th, 1902. 39-2 m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' List Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington at the Town Hall, Selby, on the 10th day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Richmond for 1902.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

ABRAM WINTERS, Clerk of the said Municipality. Selby, Sept. 9th, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Court will be held pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' List Act," by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, at Bath, on

Friday, September 26th

1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1902. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

MAX ROBINSON, Clerk.

Dated this 10th day of Sept. 4'02. 39b

COURT OF REVISION, MUNICIPALITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on **TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER**, at 9 a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1902. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,

Clerk of Sheffield, and Clerk of said Court. Dated at Tamworth, Sept. 18th.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

In the matter of the Guardianship of the infant child of JAMES EDWARD EMPEY, late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of Twenty Days from the first publication hereof in "The Nanapanee Express Newspaper" application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for Letters of Guardianship of Effie Adaline Empey, the infant child of James Edward Empey, late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, by Matilda Empey, her mother.

Dated at Nanapanee this 17th day of September A.D., 1902.

MATILDA EMPEY,

or JOHN ENGLISH, her Solicitor.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

In the matter of Letters of Guardianship of the Infant Children of Christopher Smith, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof in "THE NANAPANEE EXPRESS NEWS-PAPER" application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, for Letters of Guardianship of Elizabeth Ann Smith and William Joseph Smith, infant children of Christopher Smith, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, by Mary Smith, their mother.

Dated at Nanapanee this 11th day of Sept. 1902.

MARY SMITH,

By DEROCHE & MADDEN, her Solicitors

The congregation of the Bath Methodist church rejoice in a beautiful new bell, whose deep tones summon them to every service of the House of God. The bell was given in memory of the late Mrs. A. Johnston by her son, Mr. Jas. Johnston, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The daughters, Mrs. Rowse, Mrs. Priest, and Mrs. Gilbert presented the church with a handsome marble tablet, which was unveiled on Aug. 29th, 1902.

Stoves, Stoves.

Just arrived, a carload of the celebrated McClary's Stoves and Ranges. Steel Ranges, Wood and Coal Cook Stoves and Heaters of all Kinds. If you are wanting a stove buy now while we have a full stock to choose from. BOYLE & SON.

Death or lunacy seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had traveled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nerve. One bottle helped six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closes with these words: "It has saved my life."—19

CENTREVILLE.

Threshing is about half completed in this part.

It is now probable that the potato crop will be a complete failure as over half of them are now rotten.

Our township fair, to be held on the 27th, promises to uphold its old record. An energetic committee are now making preparations to have it a grand success.

Quite a number from here attended the County Fair at Tamworth on Saturday.

J. McKeown left for Minnesota on Tuesday.

S. Reid has gone to Hamilton to purchase a new traction engine.

Visitors: P. Ingoldsby, Belleville; A. O'Connor, Watertown, N. Y.

When Rheumatism doubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure but here's an exception. Wm. Fegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—18

Paint and Glass.

For Fall painting we feel confident we can satisfy you both as regards quality and prices. Prism Brand Mixed Oil also Pilkington's (English) Window Picture Glass (uniform thickness free flaws) at Medical Hall.

FRED L. HOOPE

Why ruin your eyes by using poor fitted spectacles purchased at random pedlars and incompetent persons? you can get your eyes thoroughly examined and glasses to suit the most difficult at wholesale prices, which are just half what others charge. Dr. M. Macburgh, at Huffman's drug store, Sept. 29th and 30th.

GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Builds Up The System and Keeps You In Good Health.

The Right Food For Young Old, For The Strong and Weak.

Malt Breakfast Food, a combination of proper proportions of the purest Malt the choicest wheat, partially cooked predigested, is the great health-giving young and old. Mrs. S. Price, Rm. South, Trinity Bay, Nfld., says: "I consider it a pleasure to write of my experience with your splendid Malt Breakfast Food. It is without doubt, the best all grain foods for imparting strength those who are weak and rundown. It quite met my expectations in every particular. I may add that your food is used by every member of my family". grocers sell Malt Breakfast Food.

THE NEW EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1902.

Let careful buyers who seek the best returns for their money investigate our offerings. We welcome inspection and comparison. The more you compare, the stronger becomes the conviction of the superiority of our values.

Monday morning, Sept. 20th, we display of Trimmed Millinery, following by our semi-annual exhibit of Furs, Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and Dry Goods. Millinery Opening

On Thursday, ten o'clock in the morning, we will place on sale one case of Flannel overcrowing as is usual at our yards to any one customer.

That's now, days are often too cool, in part at least to early for winter underclothes. So no bettering their prices elsewhere.

Underwear.

White Merino Vests, buttoned in White Merino, closed front, do not shrink.

Tests.

Tests, sizes from 2 years to six-

—Ribbed Natural Wools, well

45c—Flannel lined, a new idea for

c—Ribbed, soft finish, unshrink-

Men's Night Robes and \$1.00.

s, Blue, White embroidery and

Best Furs Cheap.

act that with us furs are only one whole years profit. We mention a

ets.

time to match up Caps and Collars Variety is much better than

s—\$3.75 to \$5.00.
ssum—squirrel lining \$2.50.
l—\$4.00 to \$5.00.
nb—\$8.50 to \$10.00.

A Former Napaneean.

Success Attends Rev. Henry N. Dunning in His Work in the Presbyterian Ministry.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Through the kindness of J. W. Schryver, a former resident of Napanee, in sending us a copy of the Watertown Daily Standard, of the 13th inst, we publish the following, being clipped from the above paper:—

At a meeting of the session of the Stone street Presbyterian church, held last night, Rev. Henry N. Dunning announced his resignation as pastor of that church. His resignation will be presented to the congregation at the regular service Sunday morning and will take effect about the middle of October or the first of November. Rev. Dunning would have been pastor of the Stone street Presbyterian church four years the first of January, and he leaves here to accept a call from the Third Presbyterian church of Albany.

At the meeting last night, Rev. Dunning informed the session of his intention and requested them to meet with the congregation at a congregational meeting to be held in the church Wednesday evening and unite with him in asking the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, which meets at Brasher Falls the latter part of this month, to dissolve his pastoral relations with the Stone street Presbyterian church of this city, in order that he may accept the call of the Third Presbyterian church of Albany.

There have been at least two other churches which have made efforts to secure R. v. Dunning as their pastor and the synodical committee of the synod of Iowa urgently requested him to take up evangelistic work in that state. After due consideration, however, he decided to accept the Albany call.

Rev. Dunning's career has been a remarkably successful one. Although yet a young man, being but 35 years old, and having served the ministry for only nine years, he has now advanced to the head of one of the foremost churches of the state capital. Born in the town of Napanee, Ontario, Rev. Dunning is no stranger in this locality, and even before he took up the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in this city, he was well known by many of the residents of this city. He graduated from Queen's University, in Kingston, Ont., and later from the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. His first call was from the

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Factory Goods. Also Mill Wood, Salt, Star Portland Cement, and COAL for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

The Hot Weather

is coming on and a fire at this season of year is sometimes dreaded. To overcome this we will keep in stock for the summer months Cooked Cold Meats, to slice in any quantity when ordered, Jellied Tongue, Sliced Ham, English Brawn, Blood Sausage, Etc.

We still have some old cheese, also Rogerford's small cheese or will cut any quantity required. McLaren's Cream Cheese.

We are still handling Force Breakfast Food. Selling large quantities of Williams Bros' Pickles, which are the best on the market. Cross & Blackwell's, Heinz & Morton's pickles in all sized bottles as well as in bulk.

Fruit of all kinds in season, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Pine Apples, Berries.

All kinds of green vegetables kept fresh in our green window. You are always sure to get them fresh.

FRESH MEATS—Choicest of Beef, Spring Lamb, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Roll Bacon, Fearman's Sugar Cured Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.

J. F. SMITH.

OBJECTIONS TO LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF WOOL GROWERS.

(By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, Eng.)

The objections to the proposed Government Bill are rather strongly put by the Textile World, a paper, judging from its name, which has its sympathies mainly with the manufacturers. They state that if the bill becomes law no fabric containing the slightest proportion of wool will come into the United States, for there is no method known to man of determining how much of the wool in a fabric has been and how much has not been, subjected to a manufacturing process before it reached the mill where it was last converted into cloth. This, I am informed, is incorrect. The Bradford Conditioning House can determine what any fabric is made of by actual percentages.

It is stated that the Custom House officials can distinguish cotton, linen, silk, and certain other fibres from wool and woollen shoddy; but they will be forced either to refuse admission to the goods or accept the statement of the importer as to how much wool shoddy there is in the cloth.

The next objection has reference to the enactment that all goods manu-

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for \$6 00
A Gold Filling..... 1 00
A Silver Filling..... 50
A Cement Filling..... 25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED. 50tf

a better cloth than some sorts of foreign, low-grade Kempy wool, but these alone, and not adulterated, would not make a cloth to deceive anyone, and therefore would not compete with any except the adulterated goods.

That there are many difficulties in the way of getting practical legislation on the subject cannot be denied, but the importance of promoting

It Furs Cheap.

fact that with us furs are only on a hole years profit. We mention a

ets.

time to match up Caps and Collars
Variety is much better than

- s—\$3.75 to \$5.00.
- ssum—squirrel lining \$2.50.
- al—\$4.00 to \$5.00.
- mb—\$8.50 to \$10.00.

n's Capes
d Fur Lined.

- ne extra large sizes for stout people \$45.00.
- \$18.00 to \$24.50.
- Broche Cloth—Squirrel Lining, \$20.00 to \$42.50.
- Grey Squirrel Lining, Thibet

es, \$1.75 to \$4.00—A beautiful range for the little folks, 6 1/4 to 7 1/4 sizes. and—\$1.75 for babies, will wash. nb, \$7.50 to \$10.00—Medium and sizes. rachans, \$3.50—Made from choice l wear well.

aint and Glass.

For Fall painting we feel confident that can satisfy you both as regards quality i prices. Prism Brand Mixed Paint o Pilkington's (English) Window and sture Glass (uniform thickness free from ws) at Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

Why ruin your eyes by using poor, ill- ed spectacles purchased at random from llars and incompetent persons when 1 can get your eyes thoroughly examined d glasses to suit the most difficult cases wholesale prices, which are just one f what others charge. Dr. M. Mecklen- gh, at Huffman's drug store, September h and 30th.

YES STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

MALT
BREAKFAST
FOOD

ilds Up The System and Keeps
You In Good Health.

he Right Food For Young and
Old, For The Strong
and Weak.

Malt Breakfast Food, a combination in oper proportions of the purest Malt and e choicest wheat, partially cooked and edigested, is the great health-giver for ung and old. Mrs. S. Price, Random uth, Trinity Bay, Nfld., says :
"I consider it a pleasure to write of my ex- rience with your splendid Malt Break- st Food. It is without doubt, the best of l grain foods for imparting strength o ose who are weak and rundown. It has lite met my expectations in every par- ular. I may add that your food is relish- l by every member of my family". All ocers sell Malt Breakfast Food.

ever, he decided to accept the Albany call.

Rev. Dunning's career has been a remarkably successful one. Although yet a young man, being but 35 years old, and having served the ministry for only nine years, he has now advanced to the head of one of the foremost churches of the state capital. Born in the town of Napanee, Ontario, Rev. Dunning is no stranger in this locality, and even before he took up the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in this city, he was well known by many of the residents of this city. He graduated from Queen's University, in Kingston, Ont., and later from the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. His first call was from the Presbyterian church, of Pawnee City, Neb., where he remained for a short time, when his abilities were recognized and he received a higher call to the Second Presbyterian church, of Lincoln, Neb., in the same Presbytery and remained there until he came to take up his duties as pastor of the Stone street Presbyterian church in this city nearly four years ago.

It was with the most sincere regret that the members of the session learned of the contemplated departure of Rev. Dunning and it will be with even deeper feeling that the members of his congregation will listen to the announcement of his resignation, which will be made from the pulpit tomorrow morning. As a divine worker, there are a few who equal Mr. Dunning, and realizing what he has accomplished in the short period of his residence here, there is ample reason to regret his loss.

When Rev. Dunning took up the work here, less than four years ago, the finances of the church were at low ebb, and in fact the society was considerably in debt. The attendance was small and the burden suddenly cast upon his shoulders was such that to a less energetic or less competent man would have seemed almost overwhelming. However, he put his shoulder to the wheel with the utmost confidence in the Divine Guide. At once commanding by his dominating influence the support of his congregation, he, within a comparatively short time, had the church free from debt. Not satisfied with this achievement, Rev. Dunning went still further, and within the past year, through his efforts there have been completed extensive repairs to the church and a new addition at a cost of \$12,000, rendering building one of the foremost church edifices in the city, and of this expenditure, there now remains but a very small indebtedness. To do this, however, it was first necessary to place the church on a firm foundation in the matter of membership and attendance and in this relation, Rev. Dunning was not found wanting. During the period of his residence here, there have been in round numbers 300 persons united with the church, making the aggregate membership on the church roll about 600. One thing which brought Rev. Dunning, and consequently his church, into considerable prominence was an interesting and very instructive course of Sunday afternoon lectures which he delivered in this city about two years ago, and which were very largely attended and highly appreciated by all.

Not only is Rev. Dunning revered as a divine leader, but he is honored as a man and a citizen of the city of Watertown. He always has a pleasant smile and a kind word for all with whom he comes in contact, yet in times of affliction, none can show more feeling and dispense more comfort to the distressed.

how much of the wool in a fabric has been and how much has not been, subjected to a manufacturing process before it reached the mill where it was last converted into cloth. This, I am informed, is incorrect. The Bradford Conditioning House can determine what any fabric is made of by actual percentages.

It is stated that the Custom House officials can distinguish cotton, linen, silk, and certain other fibres from wool and woollen shoddy; but they will be forced either to refuse admission to the goods or accept the statement of the importer as to how much wool shoddy there is in the cloth.

The next objection has reference to the enactment that all goods manufactured prior to the passage of the Act, and which had passed out of the hands of the manufacturer and the ingredients of which are not known, shall be labelled "Manufactured prior to the pure fibre act; composition not known."

The article in question contends that the manufactured goods thus placed under a ban would approach in value 850,000,000 dollars, and by labelling them they would be cast under suspicion regardless of merit. This, I take it, could be minimized to a great extent by postponing the bill coming into operation until a year or so had elapsed from its becoming law.

When margarine was sold as butter a great hue and cry was raised, and rightly so, because the fat of an ox was being sold as the product of a cow, and now, forsooth, because a simple microscopic examination (as is the case with margarine) will not disclose the fraud, we are told in this article that no attempt must be made to protect the public and ensure their being able to procure a pure woollen garment. Difficulties were made to be overcome, and we should not be content to sit down and take it as an accepted fact that there is no solution of this problem.

Another difficulty that the writers see is that honest manufacturers of goods containing 80 per cent. of wool would tag them as mixed or shoddy goods, whilst the dishonest manufacturer of goods containing 90 per cent. of shoddy would tag them as all wool. This difficulty may arise, but I am under the impression that to work up 90 per cent. of shoddy a considerable amount of cotton must be used, and the dishonest manufacturer would probably find himself mulcted in a heavy fine.

As before stated, undoubtedly some shoddy is far better, and would make

A Silver Filling.....	50
A Cement Filling.....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf

a better cloth than some sorts of foreign, low-grade Kempy wool, but these alone, and not adulterated, would not make a cloth to deceive anyone, and therefore would not compete with any except the adulterated goods.

That there are many difficulties in the way of getting practical legislation on the subject cannot be denied, but the importance of promoting honesty amongst manufacturers and protecting the people from imposition demands the serious attention of the Legislature of all civilized countries, because as a matter of fact, it really concerns the masses of the people more than the sheep men who are directly interested, because under present conditions all the poorer classes are entirely clad in the adulterated goods.

There can be no question that the majority of men and women who go into a shop to purchase woollen goods have no knowledge of the extensive fraud daily perpetrated in selling them goods largely composed of substitutes for wool, and that 90 per cent. of the buyers have no idea that when asking for woollen goods they are top often purchasing an article from which raw wool is conspicuous by its absence.

This presses heavily on the laboring and artisan classes, who practically never get anything except so-called cheap goods, but which would more truthfully designated if called low-priced goods. It is contended that even if the price were somewhat enhanced, the genuine woollen garment would give greater comfort and health, wear much longer, and in the end prove much more economical than adulterated goods.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sense of obligation to the numerous correspondents in England, the United States, and Canada for much valuable information supplied to us.

Genuine Castoria
of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THEY MUST GO.....

We have just received another large shipment of BED ROOM SETS which will be placed on sale Friday morning, and will be on sale for the following ten days. These have been bought at very close prices and we intend giving our customers the benefit of our close buying. They will be sold at prices ranging from \$1.15 up to \$4.50, according to quality and number of pieces.

Fruit Jars

We are selling our Fruit Jars at very close prices. Also Rubber Rings at 5c a dozen, at THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,

MCINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Just as Pertinent Now as They
Were 3,000 Years Ago.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bell, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Isaiah xxxviii, 1, "Set thine house in order for thou shalt die."

I am going to stay aboard this planet as long as I can. When the time comes for me to die, I believe sufficient grace will be given to me with which to die. But I have never felt less like dying than at the present time. My home was never so happy, my friends never more kind, my work never more absorbing. Present earthly life is inexpressibly sweet to me. I feel in reference to it a great deal as did Christopher North, the physical and literary athlete, who, with his friends and children, used to race over the heather of old Scotland, his yellow curls a-flying in the winds, singing and shouting as he ran, because he was bubbling over with joy and animal spirits. I am in love with the world because I like the people who are in it.

But, though earthly life may be a priceless boon to some people as well as to myself, yet there must come to all a time when we shall have to die. Perhaps, like Hezekiah of my text, who besought God by prayer to increase his earthly day, we may be able to prolong our existence ten, fifteen or even twenty years, by rigidly obeying the well-tested physical laws of health. Dio Lewis, the great lecturer upon hygiene, once declared that every normal healthy child born into the world ought to live to be at least 100 years old. He asserted that nearly all the members of the human race do not live out half their earthly life because they do not eat the right kind of food, wear the proper clothing and take the proper

AMOUNT OF EXERCISE.

In anticipating his earthly demise a common sense man should in the first place set his temporal house in order. That means he should, if necessary, get his life insured. He should make out his last will and testament. He should appoint the executors of his estate, and the future guardian of his children. He should explain the details of his business and invest his moneys in such a manner as that his executors can easily carry out his plans. He should train up his children or his lieutenants so that they may carry on his work after he is dead. He should, if desirable, buy his family plot and make all arrangements for the last resting place of himself and his loved ones. We have contempt for the man who has so little interest in the temporal welfare of his wife and children that he will not make a last will and testament to decide how his estate is to be divided. We despise the selfishly thoughtless man who will leave his business affairs in one grand, big, inexplicable muddle.

Although I am, comparatively speaking, a young man, yet I have had a great deal of experience in sick rooms and by deathbeds, and, my brother, I want to warn you as a friend that in all probability when you come to die you will not have any time to fix up your estate and make an intelligent will and testament. In all probability you will be in such physical and mental weakness that you will not have enough strength to do anything else

you have not such a letter of credit, you are lost indeed, even though in this world you had all the wealth of a Rothschild, a Vanderbilt, a Rockefeller or an Astor, even though you once on earth lived in as magnificent a mansion as did Dives of old, at whose gate the dogs were licking the sores of a dying beggar. Shrouds have no pockets, and a skeleton's bony fingers can hold no gold, and all your worldly riches will then be but dross, which you cannot carry with you on that last journey. But, if you have the letter of credit of divine grace and the passport stamped with the crimson seal of Calvary, then the long journey will be accomplished safely, and the gates of the New Jerusalem will be opened unto you, no matter how financially poor you may have been on earth, because you are pleading there for admittance in Christ's name.

To further carry out the idea of my text, the true Christian should look after the spiritual interests of his children and loved ones as well as prepare for his own celestial translation. The homestead is not a hermitage, not a place built where a man or woman or child can live in solitary grandeur. But the house of the text implies the father and the mother and the children, the brothers and the sisters, the kith and kin and

THE MANY LOVED ONES.

All can live together in peace and happiness within the same four walls and as all the members of a family dwelling within the same house ought to have a common interest, so you cannot separate your own individual spiritual interests from the spiritual interests of your wife and children and loved ones.

The simile of death as a long journey away from the family fire-side is very striking. When a man takes a long earthly journey, he is very apt to gather his family about him and say, "If I should take this journey in all probability I will return home at such and such a time," or if the father is going into a new country to establish another home he says to his children, "After I am settled there and find everything all right you can sell the goods and pack up and come to me. I will be in such and such a place at such and such a time."

My brother, as you must take this long journey through the valley of the shadow of death with the divine passport in your hands, how can you ever expect to rejoin your loved ones unless you make previous arrangements with them where to meet? Having a letter of credit at the Bank of Grace, you say you expect to journey to the Celestial City. Have you ever told your loved ones about that city? Have you ever told them how to get to that centre of the universe? Have you ever told them there is only one way to reach your destination, and that is for them to obtain forgiveness of their sins by the blood of the Lamb, so that their heavenly advent shall be made possible? If it is important for you to make spiritual preparations for the journey of death by being washed in the Saviour's blood, is it not just as important for your loved ones to be cleansed

BY THE SAME BLOOD?

But there is one overwhelming thought about my text upon which I love to dwell. If we go to the throne of grace in the right spirit of prayer, God will let everyone of us

the few years that are left on earth bow before the cross and accept Christ as your Saviour, you shall eternally live. And if you here and now consecrate your life aright to the Divine Master's service your loved ones, by hearing the gospel message from your lips may eternally live also. May the Holy Spirit lead every one of us to make the right preparations for the imminent journey through the dark valley of the shadow of death.

LUNACY IN ENGLAND.

Proportion of Cases in Trades and Professions.

The number of lunatics in England and Wales shows a steady increase, according to British Government statistics issued in the form of a blue-book.

On the first day of this year there were 110,713 notified lunatics, being an increase of 2,769 as compared with the same date in 1901. The average increase in the past ten years has been 2,286 per annum. In 1859 there were only 36,762 cases. Of the increase during last year, 2,140 belonged to the pauper class.

At the present time there is one to every 298 persons, whereas in 1859 there was one to 536. The advance has been almost entirely among the paupers, and the Commissioners in Lunacy suggest that lunatics of the better social classes are treated privately without being reported. The average number resident in institutions during last year was 86,000, and 8,342 deaths occurred, being a mortality rate of 9.77 per cent. Twenty-eight committed suicide, just double the number of the previous year, and twenty of the suicides occurred in asylums.

The proportion of lunacy cases in different trades and professions affords some curious comparisons. Costermongers, hawkers, and peddlers have the largest percentage, the yearly average among males being 26.9 per 1,000, and among women 36.9. Female domestic servants and other house and office attendants in private employment have only 12.2 cases, while those engaged at inns and hotels and as charwomen show 20.1 cases. Men in similar employment provide 11.1 cases.

Clergymen of the Established Church have a proportion of 12.4 lunatics in 10,000, while Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, and missionaries, have only 6.8, or half the number. Civil servants provide 15.4 cases, actors, conjurers, and other theatrical performers 10.2 among men and 19.3 among women, soldiers 13.0, men in wool, calico, and silk warehouses, 14.9, women 24.4, and commercial travellers 17.8.

The proportion of adult single persons becoming insane is much greater than that of married or widowed people.

The greatest cause of lunacy among men was intemperance in drink, which accounted for 23.1 per cent of the cases. Among women, hereditary influence was the leading cause.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Vast Extent of the Canadian Northwest.

Canada has the world's greatest granary in the rich valleys and plains of her wide northwest, forming the largest consecutive wheat growing land in America, approximately 900 miles in length and 300 miles in width, says a writer in *Leisure Hour*. One hundred and nine million bushels of all kinds were grown in 1901, of which 65 millions were wheat, with the relatively high average yield of 25 bushels per acre, as against only 17 and 10 bushels respectively in the

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tiller
of the Soil.

KNOWING HOW.

The truth of the problem "the race is not to the swift, the battle to the strong" is perhaps more apparent in the sphere of agriculture than in any other many a farm throughout this vince and elsewhere the amount work done is sadly out of proportion to the results obtained. A farmer finds that after working hard late and early for three dred and sixty-five days out of year he has a smaller balance to credit than his neighbor who taken matters comparatively and who has enjoyed at least a proportion of the good thing life. The reason is that one worked with his hands only while other has worked with his head hands. It is only the intelligence directed effort that counts. Struggle for existence is year a year becoming keener, but it is longer a contest for mere physical strength. It has resolved itself to a contest where skill and calculating energy find full scope and where untrained and unskilled strength is

DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

Time was when the farmers wrested the forces of nature as he fought them in the green forest and in which, by indomitable pluck and ceaseless toil, he carved out a homestead which yielded abundance to his wants. To-day he is a competitor with the world's greatest industries, and his farm is a bank account must be kept replenished he draws upon it. For every pound of fertility he draws from it he must return an equivalent and he must understand his bank's law of finance. He can no longer compete as an uneducated, untrained force, but must finance and manage his farm as a merchant does his business. And the trend of farming at present strongly in this direction.

There is a wholesome respect for the man who makes a success of farming. The old-time feeling of the farmer was a "hayseed" was only excuse for being in the world was that he furnished his city tomegs with vegetables, butter, eggs, has gone out and to-day he is reckoned with as the force which furnishes the wealth of his country. What has brought about this change? More intelligent farming which gives it its true place among the world's greatest industries; recognition by the farmer himself of the fact that he is not dependent on others but that the

WORLD DEPENDS ON HIM

for a living; the increase in value of land; the introduction of labor-saving machines and, very largely, the influence of agricultural education which, more than anything else, has served to place his call on the high level where it belongs. He has acquired faith in his profession and his faith has made a whole.

Recent developments along agricultural lines make it quite apparent that the farmers of the years to come will have still greater need of special education to meet the requirements of their calling than their ancestors possessed. A coming generation will be obliged to grapple with and overcome the results of errors committed by the present generation, as we to-day engaged in rectifying the mistakes by which our forefathers robbed the soil of its wealth. More and more as the years go by the necessity

for the man who has so little interest in the temporal welfare of his wife and children that he will not make a last will and testament to decide how his estate is to be divided. We despise the selfishly thoughtless man who will leave his business affairs in one grand, big, inexplicable muddle.

Although I am, comparatively speaking, a young man, yet I have had a great deal of experience in sick rooms and by deathbeds, and, my brother, I want to warn you as a friend that in all probability when you come to die you will not have any time to fix up your estate and make an intelligent will and testament. In all probability you will be in such physical and mental weakness that you will not have enough strength to do anything else but lie in your bed and murmur a few words of farewell until you are gone. Therefore, my brother, what you want to do in reference to setting your temporal house in order, through the influence of your last will and testament, you had better do right away. When death comes, your brain may be too feeble to plan and your fingers too

TREMBLING TO HOLD A PEN.

Furthermore, my friend, that statement of yours about being superstitious in reference to making a will is very foolish. It is as foolish as the superstition some people have about sitting one of thirteen at a table or looking at the new moon over the wrong shoulder or carrying a new-born baby downstairs before he is carried upstairs. It is so foolish that I am surprised it should be anywhere entertained among intelligent people. You will not die because you make your last will and testament, but you ought to make your last will and testament in reference to your temporal affairs because your death is inevitable. "Set thine house in order."

"But, Mr. Talmage," says another, "what is the good of making a last will and testament? I have nothing to leave except a few clothes in my wardrobe, and there are not many of them. I am a clerk on a comparatively small salary. I live up to the last cent of my income, and I cannot afford to insure my life for the benefit of my children."

My brother, that is a very brave and frank statement to make. You say it is useless for you to make a last will and testament because you have nothing to leave and cannot afford to even get your life insured. If you, a great big, strong man, are having such a hard time to make a living, what will your physically weak wife do with a big brood of little ones strapped about her back when you are dead? If it is so hard for you to swim in the current of life and keep your head above the waters, how will she, a poor widow, be able to do it, when your strong arm is gone? Will the world be kinder to her than it is to you? Has the cruel world ever been any gentler or extended a more helpful hand to a wife and a mother who is left a poverty-stricken widow than it has for you?

NOW, MY FRIEND,

as you have to take an eternal journey, as perhaps in the very near future you will have to leave this old planet and go into the endless life beyond, what spiritual preparation have you made for the momentous embarkation? Have you made the proper spiritual preparation for the journey which shall take you into a country where you would like to live through endless eternity, where you would like to live until time itself shall be no longer? Have you in readiness for this eternal journey a letter of credit made out at the Bank of Divine Grace? Have you an eternal passport written in red ink—written in the blood which flowed out of the wounded side of a dying and an atoning Christ? If

Have you ever loved your loved ones about that city? Have you ever told them how to get to that centre of the universe? Have you ever told them there is only one way to reach your destination, and that is for them to obtain forgiveness of their sins by the blood of the Lamb, so that their heavenly advent shall be made possible? If it is important for you to make spiritual preparations for the journey of death by being washed in the Saviour's blood, is it not just as important for your loved ones to be cleansed

BY THE SAME BLOOD?

But there is one overwhelming thought about my text upon which I love to dwell. If we go to the throne of grace in the right spirit of prayer, God will let everyone of us live as long as is necessary to do the work he wants us to do in his name. When the prophet Isaiah entered the royal palace of Jerusalem and said to the sick Hezekiah, "Thus saith the Lord, set thine house in order, for thou shalt die," the king turned his face toward the wall and began to weep. Hezekiah was not weeping because he had to die. He was not afraid to die. But he wept because he could not accomplish for God and his people that which seemed necessary for him to do. Then, in answer to Hezekiah's prayer, God said to Isaiah the prophet, "Go and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith the Lord the God of David thy father, I have heard the prayer; I have seen the tears. Behold I will add unto thy days fifteen years. So, to-day, if, like Hezekiah, we will pray in the right spirit, God will let most of us live long enough to carry the gospel message to all of our dear ones, as well as to spiritually prepare for our own eternal journey. But as our earthly time is short, in order to make this spiritual preparation ourselves and to help make the spiritual preparation of our loved ones by bringing them to the Saviour, we must consecrate ourselves to the Lord's service now. By the power of the Holy Spirit we must consecrate our lives to God's work as we have never consecrated them before. We must so eat and drink and breathe and talk and pray that we shall make Christ the supreme ruler of our lives so that in all things we may do nothing inconsistent with our allegiance to him. Are you and I like Hezekiah—ready to surrender our lives entirely to the

DIVINE MASTER'S WILL?

Some of us have seen the noted picture which bears the title "Christ or Diana?" The central figure is a beautiful girl, with one of the sweetest, noblest faces ever painted by an artist's brush. With true dramatic power the master has surrounded that young girl with all the horrors of a Neroian persecution. There in the background of the picture is the amphitheatre in which wild beasts are tearing the martyrs to pieces and crunching the bones of the slain. There are the torches made out of the living bodies of men and women, covered with pitch, who are dying for their belief in the lowly Nazarene. There are the grim faced Roman soldiers. There is the pleading lover, as well as the pleading mother and father, begging the young girl to renounce her belief in her Saviour. And there the young maiden stands between the altar of a heathen God and the solemn upright cross, upon which is hanging the bruised body of a dead Christ.

That picture may be dramatic and powerful, but, oh, my brother, there is a truer scene being enacted here to-day. As I speak the words of my text your own eternal redemption, as well as that of all your loved ones, is pleading with you. They are pleading with you to stop worshipping at the altar of Caesar, which is the altar of sin. They are pleading with you because if you do not cease to bow before sin's altar you shall surely die. But if you will in

men, necessary sacrifices are the leading cause.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Vast Extent of the Canadian Northwest.

Canada has the world's greatest granary in the rich valleys and plains of her wide northwest, forming the largest consecutive wheat growing land in America, approximately 900 miles in length and 300 miles in width, says a writer in Leisure Hour. One hundred and nine million bushels of all kinds were grown in 1901, of which 65 millions were wheat, with the relatively high average yield of 25 bushels per acre, as against only 17 and 10 bushels respectively in the once great wheat states of Kansas and Minnesota. Less than two per cent. of the two hundred million acres of the arable land of the Dominion north of Lake Superior is under cultivation. If a comparatively small number of farms are able to produce the large total of 1901, what a mighty empire and world feeder Western Canada will soon become! Already the Dominion ranks sixth among wheat-growing countries, and as population flows into the west, her status in this respect will grow higher and higher. Less than 10 per cent. of Manitoba's land has been taken up; the neighboring territory of Assiniboia has nearly 60,000 acres, mostly suitable for wheat propagation; Alberta, near the Rockies, is 500 by 300 miles in extent, and Saskatchewan is another empire in area. The land-hunger of men is being shown in the rush for these virgin wheat fields. Fifty thousand immigrants arrived in 1901, and a much larger number is expected in 1902, chiefly Americans; and when the vast wheat domain is practically occupied, it will be capable of producing between three and four billion bushels per year, or more than the present entire wheat production of the world! Such is the Canadian Empire of the West where wheat is king, and where the world's bread basket is to be filled.

CURIOSITY IN PICNICS.

There has just been held at Newcastle, England, one of the most curious "picnics" ever seen. It is an annual event among the miners, and contains not one vestige of merry-making. Thousands of well dressed people—men and women—poured into the town from the collieries; and, forming in order behind hands and banners, marched, in solemn mood, to the Town Moor. There they arranged themselves around platforms from which they were spoken to by orator after orator for hours on end. Afterwards they rearranged themselves behind the bands and banners, and walked away from the Moor as sedately as they walked to it. This is called the "Miners' Picnic."

ORIGIN OF THE BANANA.

The banana goes back to the earliest days. Alexander's soldiers, as Pliny says, joined the sages of India seated in its shade and partaking of its delicious fruits; hence the name sapientum, giver the plant, which likewise bears the name of Jupiter's fair daughter, Musa. Now, it has been shown that the banana is of Malayan origin. How did it get to India and South America and Mexico? The feet of birds have borne seed a full 10,000 miles, while the cocoanut has floated well nigh the world around in the great ocean currents. But the cultivated banana has no seeds, nor has it a casing like the globular cocoanut to float it around over the waters. Then it must have been carried by man.

education which, more than anything else, has served to place his call on the high level where it belongs. He has acquired faith in his profession and his faith has made whole.

Recent developments along agricultural lines make it quite apparent that the farmers of the years to come will have still greater need special education to meet the requirements of their calling than their ancestors possessed. A coming generation will be obliged to grapple with and overcome the results of errors committed by present generation, as we to-day engaged in rectifying the mistakes by which our forefathers robbed the soil of its wealth. More and more as the years go by the necessity specially educating the young men and boys along these lines becomes apparent, and year by year the absolute necessity of making agricultural education a feature of school work. The hope of our country is its young farmers and their fitness to take their places in the ranks the future of the country depends. Let our educational tenor tend in this direction and the future is assured.

TRAINING HORSES.

The principles involved in training of horses are not hard to comprehend or many in number, and, if you once grasp them thoroughly, you have the key of the situation, so to speak, in your hand. It then becomes a matter of choice with you how far to carry the training of your horse—whether to turn him just a few simple and entertaining things (which, for an amateur is perhaps, wisest), or to under his "higher education."

The first thing needful is to understand thoroughly the nature of the horse, and the way in which his mind works. The intellect of the horse does not differ from that of man in kind, but it does differ, considerably, in degree. Hence, we would naturally expect, he learns far more from experience than from observation. A simple illustration of this is found in breaking a colt to halter. When first tied with a rope that he cannot break through he invariably tries to convince, after several attempts, he cannot do this, he gives it up for good, and subsequently is tied by a smaller cord, it does occur to him that he can break So, during his whole life, he re-



WHITE BO

"Look yere, Rastus, yo's be again!"
Rastus (very much disheveled me.)

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

KNOWING HOW.

The truth of the problem that the race is not to the swift nor a battle to the strong" is perhaps more apparent in the sphere of agriculture than in any other. On any a farm throughout this Province and elsewhere the amount of work done is sadly out of proportion to the results obtained. Many a farmer finds that after working hard late and early for three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year he has a smaller balance to his credit than his neighbor who has taken less care of his matters comparatively easy and who has enjoyed at least a fair proportion of the good things of life. The reason is that one has worked with his hands only while the other has worked with his head and hands. It is only the intelligently directed effort that counts. The struggle for existence is year after year becoming keener, but it is no longer a contest for mere physical strength. It has resolved itself into a contest where skill and keen calculating energy find full scope, and where untrained and unskilled

DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

one was when the farmers wrestled with the forces of nature as he found them in the green forest and from which, by indomitable pluck and ceaseless toil, he carved out a home-land which yielded abundance for his wants. To-day he is a competitor with the world's greatest industries, and his farm is a bank whose account must be kept replenished as it draws upon it. For every pound of fertility he draws from it he must turn an equivalent and he must understand his bank's law of finance. He can no longer compete as an uneducated, untrained force, but must educate and manage his farm as the merchant does his business. And the end of farming at present is strongly in this direction.

There is a wholesome respect for the man who makes a success of farming. The old-time feeling that the farmer was a "hayseed" whose only excuse for being in the world is that he furnished his city customers with vegetables, butter and eggs, has gone out and to-day he is reckoned with as the force which enriches the wealth of his country. What has brought about this change? More intelligent farming which gives it its true place among the world's greatest industries; a recognition by the farmer himself of the fact that he is not dependent on others but that the

WORLD DEPENDS ON HIM

is a living; the increase in the value of land; the introduction of labor-saving machines and, very largely, the influence of agricultural education which, more than anything else, has served to place his calling on the high level where it belongs. He has acquired faith in his profession and his faith has made him

able. Recent developments along agricultural lines make it quite apparent that the farmers of the years to come will have still greater need of special education to meet the requirements of their calling than their ancestors possessed. A coming generation will be obliged to struggle with and overcome the results of errors committed by the present generation, as we to-day are engaged in rectifying the mistakes which our forefathers robbed the world of its wealth. More and more

from that first experience, and permits himself to be tied by a halter that he could snap like a thread, if he but knew it. An old horse, it is true, sometimes becomes a halter-puller; but this, again, is reasoning by experience; for, some day, he unexpectedly and unintentionally breaks a weak halter, and this teaches him that all halters are not alike. Consequently, the old rogue will, thereafter, try the strength of every halter that is put on him.

TURNIP TAINT.

We have yet to hear of a really reliable method of preventing turnips from imparting their objectionable flavor to milk. Ever so many remedies for turnip-tainted milk have been advanced from time to time, but we have never known one of them to give absolute satisfactory results. One of the most popular of old-time methods of dealing with turnip-tainted milk is to put a pinch of saltpetre in the pans in which the milk was kept. Another plan sometimes adopted was to feed the roots immediately after milking, so that their flavor had time to become dissipated ere the next milking time came round. Still another plan sometimes employed was to cut off the top parts of the roots and feed them to store cattle, preserving only the lower portions for the milking cows, because it is well known that more of the acrid juice which imparts the objectionable flavor to the milk is found in the top than in the lower half of the root. Neither of these systems is, however, found capable of altogether doing away with the taint which the roots impart to the produce of the cows fed upon them. The most satisfactory method of overcoming trouble on this score is to pasteurize the milk that is, to heat it up to a temperature of about 155 degrees before it is separated or set for creaming.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Disraeli.

Aspiration seeks only one side of every question; possession many.—Lowell.

Do what you can, give what you have. Only stop not with feelings; carry your charity into deeds. Do and give what costs you something.—J. H. Thom.

By rooting out our selfish desires, even when they appear to touch no one but ourselves, we are preparing a chamber of the soul where the divine presence may dwell.—Ellen Watson.

No man can learn what he has not prepared for learning. Our eyes are hidden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened.—Emerson.

Progress is without doubt the law of the individual, of nations, of the whole human species. To grow towards perfection, to exist in some sort in a higher degree, this is the task which God has imposed on man, this is the continuation of God's own work, the completion of creation.—Demogog.

Think of yourself, therefore, nobly, and you will live nobly. You will realize on earth that type of character and faith which is the highest ideal alike of philosopher and hero and saint.—Charles W. Wendte.

To him who has an eye to see, there can be no fairer spectacle than that of a man who combined the possession of moral beauty in his soul with outward beauty of form, corresponding and harmonizing with the former because the same great pattern enters into both.—Plato.

GARDENS FOR SCHOOLS.

For some time there have been

BIG BATTALIONS BEATEN.

SMALL ARMIES THAT PROVED VICTORIOUS.

The Boers Made a Gallant Stand Against the British.—Ancient Battles.

The determined and protracted stand which the Boers have made against the armies of Great Britain shows that a small army properly led, can give a very good account of itself, and although they have not achieved victory they have proved themselves antagonists worthy of our consideration. Many previous wars have shown that Napoleon was not altogether right when he said that Providence was always on the side of big battalions, for numerous battles in the past have gone to the smaller force.

At the Battle of Marathon, for instance, fought in September, 490 B.C., the Greek force, 11,000 strong, defeated the Persian army, although it consisted of 110,000 men. The Greeks were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles, and forced the Persians to retreat into Asia.

Another of the world's decisive battles, that of Arbela, was marked by an even greater disparity in the forces. It was fought on a plain in Assyria on the 1st October, 331 B.C., and decided the fate of Persia. The army of Darius was composed of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horsemen, while his opponents, the Macedonian army, only consisted of 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse, but it was commanded by the renowned warrior and conqueror, Alexander the Great. Not only did he achieve victory with the smaller force, but the gold and silver which fell into his hands amounted to one hundred and fifty million dollars, while sufficient jewels and other valuable articles were taken to load 5,000 camels and 20,000 mules.

The history of Great Britain, however, bristles with instances where British pluck and endurance have succeeded in beating the big battalions.

AT THE BATTLE OF CRESSY.

For instance, fought in 1346, it is quite evident that, despite the varying figures of historians, the French force far outnumbered that of the English. The latter army is said to have amounted to 40,000 men, while the King of France had an army 100,000 strong, according to Froissart. The latter force lost about 30,000 men, together with the King of Bohemia, the King of Majorca, and a large number of French nobles. At another old-time battle—that of Poitiers—the French, 60,000 strong, opposed about 15,000 English, and were totally defeated, the King being made prisoner.

The important battle of Agincourt, too, was marked by a similar disparity in numbers. The French on this occasion were under the command of the Constable D'Albret, and numbered 50,000 men, or, according to some authorities, a trifle over that number. The English army had been reduced by their invasion to 14,000, but after a battle lasting three hours they proved the conquerors. Ten thousand Frenchmen are said to have fallen, including their leader, three dukes, and ninety barons, while 14,000 of them were captured. The English loss in killed is estimated at 1,600 only.

Marlborough also won his victory at Blenheim with a force smaller than the one opposed against him, but in this case the difference was not so marked. The French and Bavarians consisted of 56,000 men, as against the 52,000 commanded by Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The result, however, was very striking, for while the French and

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPT. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xxiv, 1-12. Golden Text, Ex., xxxiii, 11.

1-3. And the Lord shewed him all the land.

Read with prayer and reliance upon the Holy Spirit the parallel passages in Num. xxvii, 12-17; Deut. iii, 23-29; xxxii, 48-52, and notice Moses' great desire to go over into the land, his prayer to God that he might be permitted to do so, God's refusal to allow him, Moses' meek submission and his request that someone be appointed in his stead, so that Israel might not be as sheep which have no shepherd. Observe that it was Moses' sin when he disobeyed God at Kadesh in striking the rock instead of speaking to it and thus failed to sanctify God in the eyes of Israel that kept him from entering the promised land at that time. See Num. xx, 7-13, in connection with the above passages.

4. I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither.

When Moses pleaded to be permitted to go over, the word from the Lord was, "Let it suffice thee, speak no more unto Me of this matter" (Deut. iii, 26), and that was enough. It was Israel's sin in murmuring and rebelling that led Moses to sin, but that did not excuse Moses. How holy is our God, and what holiness He requires in us! And who is equal to it? Failure is seen in Adam, in Noah, in Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in Moses and Aaron, in David and Elijah, in the apostles and everywhere. There is none good but one. That is God. And Jesus was God manifest in the flesh. It is only as He is manifested in us by His Spirit that our life will be what He desires.

5-7. Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died. His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.

When Aaron died, Moses and Eleazar were with him, but no one was with Moses when he died. He had often been alone with God, on two different occasions for forty days and nights at a time, but previous to this occasion he had always come back to continue with the people. Now in health and vigor of body and in the use of all his faculties he went up into the mountain alone and returned to Israel no more. Out from the earthly tabernacle in which he had sojourned for 120 years Moses, the servant of the Lord, went to live with God forever. No sickness, no suffering, as far as we know, but he just closed his eyes to earth and entered into the presence of God and of the redeemed and of the holy angels, absent from the body, present with the Lord, which was very far better for him (Phil. i, 21, 23). He is still there alive and well, and after more than 1,400 years from the time of his departure Peter and the others saw him on the Mount of Transfiguration with Jesus Christ, as he and Elijah spoke with our Lord of His approaching decease (Luke ix, 30-32). The body of Moses was buried, but, no man being present, no man knows where, for God has not seen fit to tell. To bury bodies in the earth is Scriptural, to burn with fire is heathenish, though it matters little how the body is disposed of, for God will raise it up (John v, 28; vi, 32, 40, 44, 54).

8. And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days.

Although the great enemy death

the influence of agricultural education which, more than anything else, has served to place his calling at the high level where it belongs. He has acquired faith in his profession and his faith has made him able.

Recent developments along agricultural lines make it quite apparent to the farmers of the years to come will have still greater need of special education to meet the requirements of their calling than their ancestors possessed. A coming generation will be obliged to grapple with and overcome the results of errors committed by the present generation, as we to-day are engaged in rectifying the mistakes which our forefathers robbed the land of its wealth. More and more the years go by the necessity of specially educating the young men and boys along these lines becomes apparent, and year by year shows the absolute necessity of making agricultural education a feature of our school work. The hope of our country is its young farmers and on their fitness to take their places in the ranks the future of the country depends. Let our educational system tend in this direction and our future is assured.

TRAINING HORSES.

The principles involved in the training of horses are not hard to apprehend or many in number. If, if you once grasp them thoroughly, you have the key of the situation, so to speak, in your hands, then becomes a matter of choice how far to carry the training of your horse—whether to teach him just a few simple and entertaining things (which, for an amateur, perhaps, wisest), or to undertake "higher education."

The first thing needful is to understand thoroughly the nature of a horse and the way in which his mind works. The intellect of a horse does not differ from that of a man in kind, but it does differ, very considerably, in degree. Hence, as we would naturally expect, he reasons far more from experience than from observation. A simple illustration of this is found in breaking a horse to halt. When first tied, with a rope that he cannot break, though he invariably tries to. Conceded, after several attempts, that cannot do this, he gives it up in good, and subsequently, when tied by a smaller cord, it does not occur to him that he can break it during his whole life, he reasons

God's own work, the completion of creation.—Demogreot.

Think of yourself, therefore, nobly, and you will live nobly. You will realize on earth that type of character and faith which is the highest ideal alike of philosopher and hero and saint.—Charles W. Wendte.

To him who has an eye to see, there can be no fairer spectacle than that of a man who combined the possession of moral beauty in his soul with outward beauty of form, corresponding and harmonizing with the former because the same great pattern enters into both.—Plato.

GARDENS FOR SCHOOLS.

For some time there have been schoolsum num mm mm mmmmm gardens attached to the public schools in Sweden in order to teach the children practical agriculture. Germany is now following the example, and, in addition, is establishing botanical gardens from which the supplies of trees, flowers and other plants for the school gardens will be drawn. At Breslau a botanical garden covering several acres has already been laid out, and plants are being regularly sent from it to teachers throughout the country, who plant them in the school gardens and lecture on them to the children. In the suburbs of Dresden a special agricultural college has been established for the purpose of teaching boys how to cultivate forest trees, and girls how to sow and raise the various kinds of vegetables. When winter comes all the pupils go home, as outdoor instruction is no longer possible; but they take with them seeds, bulbs, and young plants which are able to grow indoors, and which they can thus study at their leisure. Finally, there is a botanical garden in Leipzig at which lectures are constantly being given to children; and so highly are they appreciated that almost all of the children who attend them have now little gardens of their own.

PECULIAR VANE.

On the roof of a brewery at Maidstone is to be seen one of the most remarkable vanes in England. It represents an old brown jug and glass. The jug, which is made of copper, stands, three feet six inches in height, is three feet in diameter, and is capable of holding 108 gallons. The glass, also of copper, has a holding capacity of eight gallons.

over that number. The English army had been reduced by their invasion to 14,000, but after a battle lasting three hours they proved the conquerors. Ten thousand Frenchmen are said to have fallen, including their leader, three dukes, and ninety barons, while 14,000 of them were captured. The English loss in killed is estimated at 1,600 only.

Marlborough also won his victory at Blenheim with a force smaller than the one opposed against him, but in this case the difference was not so marked. The French and Bavarians consisted of 56,000 men, as against the 52,000 commanded by Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The result, however, was very striking, for while the French and Bavarians lost between 30,000 and 40,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, the victorious army only lost 5,000 killed and 8,000 wounded.

CLIVE'S VICTORY AT PLASSEY. gained on the 23rd of June, 1757, was also one against tremendous odds. His army consisted of about 1,000 British and 2,000 Sepoys, and this force completely vanquished 68,000 Hindus under Surajah Dowlah. Similarly Nelson had 1,200 soldiers, marines, and seamen at Bastia in 1794, and to these 4,000 Frenchmen laid down their arms, a step which confirmed Nelson in his opinion that one Englishman was equal to three Frenchmen.

At the memorable battle of Corunna, fought on the 16th January, 1809, Sir John Moore, with 14,000 troops worn out with their harassing retreat, proved himself a match for the clever Soult, although he had 20,000 men, keen and exultant in the hope of success, to throw against him. Unfortunately the victory cost us the life of Sir John. A little later, in 1810, Wellington repulsed the French at Busaco, although they were 65,000 strong and commanded by Massena, and his army of British and Portuguese only consisted of 40,000.

The Burmese difficulty in 1824 was settled by 6,000 British troops, notwithstanding the fact that their opponents numbered ten times as many while in 1843 Sir Charles Napier, with 2,600 men of all arms, gained a victory at Meeanee over the army of the Beloochees, 35,000 strong.

Later still, in 1874, Sir Garnet Wolseley had probably only about 3,000 men to deal with King Coffee in Ashantee. That monarch had an army of 60,000, but Sir Grant's small force did their work so well that Coomassie was soon in our hands and victory achieved.—London Tit-Bits.

TONIC TEARS.

Tears have their function like every other fluid of the body. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good salty shower bath, and medical art has followed Nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic to the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid; and it will be noticed that those in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter and more tender orbs than others.

FRUITFUL CUBA.

In Cuba cabbages frequently weigh so much as twenty pounds. All vegetables do well. Radishes may be eaten from fourteen to eighteen days after sowing, lettuce in five weeks after sowing, while corn produces three crops per year. Sweet potatoes are perpetual. The natives dig up the tubers, cut them off, and plant the old vines, which produce a new crop in three months. All sorts of fruit, horticultural and greenhouse plants, and bulbous stock are grown with the most gratifying success.

well, and after more than 1,400 years from the time of his departure Peter and the others saw him on the Mount of Transfiguration with Jesus Christ, as he and Elijah spake with our Lord of His approaching decease (Luke ix. 30-32). The body of Moses was buried, but, no man being present, no man knows where, for God has not seen fit to tell. To bury bodies in the earth is Scriptural, to burn with fire is heathenish, though it matters little how the body is disposed of, for God will raise it up (John v. 28; vi. 32, 40, 44, 54).

8. And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days.

Although the great enemy death can only bring gain to the believer, yet his work on the body is to be deplored, and our Lord Himself wept at the grave of Lazarus. Death came by sin, but in due time both death and sin shall be found no more on earth, but shall be destroyed (Hos. xiii. 14; I Cor. xv. 26 Rev. xxi. 3, 4).

9. And Joshua the son of Nun was full of the spirit of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands upon him.

When Moses asked that some one might be appointed to take his place, God designated Joshua as his successor (Num. xxvii. 18, 19), and now the people hearken to him as they had done to Moses. His story will come before us in the next quarter's lessons. Meanwhile let all be looking up the past mention of him and thus getting better acquainted with him.

10-12. And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face.

In many respects Moses stands alone; none like him. It is written of him, "And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face as a man speaketh unto his friend" (Ex. xxxiii. 11). But in Heb. iii. we see how much greater Christ is than Moses, and in that epistle it is set forth how much higher Christ is than angels, than Moses or Aaron or Joshua or any other, our High Priest forever after the order of Melchisedec. The last two verses of our lesson set forth the way in which Moses was greater than any other prophet in the matter of the signs and wonders which God wrought by him in connection with Israel's deliverance from Egypt. A greater deliverance for Israel is drawing nigh, when with similar but greater wonders she shall be delivered from all nations and placed in her own land forever to the glory of God and the blessing of all nations (Jer. xvi. 18; xxiii. 7, 8; Mic. vii. 15-20). Death may remove from earth a Joseph or a Moses or a Joshua, but the Lord liveth, and all the promises of God are yea and amen in Christ Jesus, and, like Isaiah when Uzziah died, we may look up into heaven and see a priest King who never dies, who said to John, "I am He that liveth and was dead and, behold I am also for ever more, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death (I Cor. i. 20; Isa. vi. 1; Rev. i. 18).

THE SALT-EATING MANIA.

A new habit has asserted itself which suggests a curious train of thought as to the direction in which human aberrations in the matter of personal habits may eventually tend. It is said that the new habit, that of salt eating, is not only greatly on the increase, particularly among women of all classes, but that it is in many cases a most serious disease. It begins with a desire for large quantities of salt with the food, and, if not checked, reaches a stage in which the patient carries crystals about her wherever she goes and is continually nibbling at them. The symptoms are a peculiar yellowness and shrinking of the skin, which is followed by the loss of all the hair, even that of the eyelids.



WHITE BOY WON THE FIGHT.

"Look yere, Rastus, yo's been playin' wif dat bad little white boy in!"
Rastus (very much disheveled)—"No'm, He's been a-playin' wif me."

MEAT PACKING COMBINE

Reaches Out After All By-Products and Allied Industries

A Chicago despatch says:—The Record-Herald says to-day:—The long expected merger of the great meat packing interests in the United States will go into active and open operation Saturday, Sept. 27, unless there should be an entirely unlooked-for change in the plans agreed upon by all those concerned in the deal at a meeting held here to-day. An industrial combination second only to the steel trust in point of magnitude and importance is, therefore, practically an accomplished fact.

It is said the combine is to be capitalized at the rate of twenty-five times the last year's earnings of the constituent companies. For example, Cudahy & Co. are said to have earned about \$820,000 in 1901, which would make their share of the capital stock of the merger \$21,000,000. A four per cent. dividend that the new consolidation might be expected to declare would amount to \$840,000 on this lot of stock—approximately its legitimate earnings.

On the basis of capitalization Armour & Co., whose last year's profits are supposed to have been about \$8,000,000, will receive \$200,000,000 in the new securities in exchange for their business. Swift & Co. will receive \$50,000,000, their net earnings for the past year probably not amounting to more than \$2,000,000, by reason of the fact that this concern does not own its subsidiary companies, such as car lines and selling agencies. Carrying out this method to the end, the Schwarzchild & Sulzburger Co. would receive \$26,000,000.

It is said that it is the undoubted determination of the consolidated meat interests to control all the packing houses and stock yards of the country, and save every possible dollar in the cost of manufacturing and distribution. In addition to this, all by-products will be absolutely controlled, and efforts made to buy up industries that are closely allied to the meat business.

BRITAIN IS BACKWARD.

Germany Is Ahead in Field of Applied Chemistry.

A despatch from Belfast says: Speaking on the subject of "Applied Chemistry," before the British Association, Professor Dewar made a scathing criticism of the "deplorable backwardness" of Great Britain in this field, as compared with foreign countries. Taking Germany as an example, the professor declared that, notwithstanding the immense range of chemical industries in which the United Kingdom had once been prominent, Germany to-day employed a professional staff three times as great as the United Kingdom, and as superior in technical training and acquirements as it was numerically. German chemical manufacturers, the speaker declared, enjoyed a practical monopoly, which enabled them to exact huge profits from the rest of the world, and to establish in an almost unassailable position industries which were largely founded on basic discoveries made by English chemists, but which had never been properly developed in the land of their birth.

The explanation of this disastrous phenomenon, Professor Dewar gave in three words: "want of education."

one of the speakers. In the course of his address he said:—

"The greatest thing about a trip to this land is the inspiration it gives one. I think we must count this great Dominion as one of Britain's greatest assets, and I believe in time you will be not a colony but a great nation, helping the empire to establish and maintain around the world that freedom and integrity for which the British empire has always stood. You know, sometimes in England you meet people who tell you the British Empire is going to the dogs, but the next time I meet such a pessimist I shall tell him that Canada, at least, is not played out; she is only just getting her innings, and she will yet help to save the empire from the greed of gold and materialism. Make Canada good and she will help to make the empire good, and through the empire the whole world."

COMMISSION NAMED.

Will Inquire Into South African War Preparations.

A despatch from London says: The commission to inquire into the South African War preparations and the military operations up to the time of the occupation of Pretoria was appointed on Wednesday. The commissioners are Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, chairman; Lord Esher, Sir George Dashwood Goldie; Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman; Admiral Sir John Hopkins, Sir John Edge, and Sir Jackson.

CHAMBERLAIN APPROVES.

Running Theatres in Connection With Churches.

A despatch from London says: The unique plan advanced by the Vicar of Gorleston of running theatres in connection with churches throughout the villages of the United Kingdom, has received the support of no less an authority than Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter to the vicar, in which he sympathizes with this project, and says he is always pleased to hear of anything being done to bring light and happiness into the lives of the people.

PROFITABLE TIMBER LIMIT.

Firm Disposes of a Purchase at a Long Advance.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An important timber limit sale was reported to-day. The precise figures are difficult to obtain, but the current version of the deal is that the Monroe Bros., of Pembroke, disposed of a large limit on the Jocko River in the Mattawa district to the Pembroke Lumber Company for \$225,000. This limit was purchased by the Messrs. Monroe about two years ago, and they are said to have taken a million feet of logs and square timber off it since, at a profit of probably \$230,000, so that they have cleared about \$300,000 on the transaction, the limit having cost them \$150,000.

TO STOP SMUGGLERS.

Newfoundland Will Take Steps to Enforce Laws.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: E. M. Jackman, Colonial Minister of Finance, started on

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Wheat—The offerings of Ontario grades continue fair, and prices are unchanged. No. 2 white and red quoted at 65c west, and at 65½c east. Sprouted wheat is offering at 59c west, Manitoba wheat unchanged; No. 1 hard 84c grinding in transit, and at 78c Goderich; No. 1 Northern, 88c g.i.t., and 77c Goderich, and No. 2 Northern, 81c g.i.t., and 75c Goderich.

Oats—The market is steady, with offerings moderate. Sales of No. 2 at 30c on low freight to Montreal.

Corn—The market is quiet, with Canadian yellow quoted at 62c west. No. 3 yellow American quoted at 68½c on track here.

Rye—The market is steady. No. 2 quoted at 48c west.

Barley—Market is quiet, and prices steady. Feed quoted at 35 to 38c middle freights, and No. 3 extra at 40 to 40½c.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 2 nominal at 77c west, and new at 75c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat, quoted at \$6.67 to \$2.70 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers, for domestic trade, quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady. Hungarian patents, \$3.85 to \$4.10, delivered on track, Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.80.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls, \$5 on track, and in sacks, \$4.90. Broken lots, 20 to 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is dull at \$12.50 west, and shorts at \$17 west. Bran quiet here at \$14, and shorts at \$19. Manitoba bran, \$16 in sacks, and shorts \$22 in sacks, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices unchanged at 13c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—The market is steady, with strained jobbing here at 8 to 8½c per lb., and comb at \$1.50 to \$1.65.

Beans—The market is steady, with prime qualities quoted here at \$1.30 to \$1.35, and hand-picked at \$1.40. Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. New hay quoted at \$9 to \$9.25 a ton.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track, quoted at \$5.50.

Onions—Market steady at \$1.90 to \$2 per barrel.

Poultry—The market is steady. We quote:—Chickens, 50 to 75c per pair; live chickens, 50 to 60c. Ducklings, 60 to 80c per pair for dressed, and 6 to 6½c per lb. for live. Turkeys, young—11 to 12c per lb., and old, 10c.

Potatoes—The market is quiet. Car lots quoted at 55 to 60c per bag, on track here. Small lots sell at 70 to 75c per bag.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged, with receipts moderate. Cured meats in good demand at steady prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 11c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$21.50; do, short cut, \$23.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; shoulders, 11½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Fierces, 10½c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11½ to 11½c; compound, 8½ to 10c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is well supplied and prices generally steady. We quote:—Choice 1-lb rolls, 16 to

prices were steady to firmer. The aggregate demand was larger, with the receipts were only moderate. There was a keen inquiry for choice lots of exporters and butchers, as the supply of those was not large enough. Trade was brisker in lines, and higher prices were asked although there was no little change in current quotations. Nearly everything was sold and the market held steady. Sheep, lambs, calves and hogs were steady. The total was 73 loads, including 1,411 cattle, 1,178 sheep and lambs, calves and 461 hogs.

Export Cattle—The market top-grade cattle was in excellent shape, with a strong demand for fairly large offerings. The best loads sold at \$5.90 per cwt. Of choice lots brought \$5.50 to \$5. The situation is bright and shipping cattle are wanted. Lower grades are steady and unchanged.

Butchers' Cattle—The chief demand is for choice to picked lots comprising cattle in good condition from 950 to 1,050 lbs. These are readily at \$4 to \$5 per cwt., occasionally even higher prices are paid. The common to fair animals are not in keen demand, but they generally find buyers at steady prices. Most of them go in loads of better cattle, where the inferior qualities tend to lower average quotation.

Feeders and Stockers—The range of quotations shows some variation, due to the better conditions prevailing. Short-keep feeders firm and unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Other heavy feeders selling at \$4.25 to \$4.50, while medium weights are firmer at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Light weights are still selling at \$3 to \$3.50, while common stockers are unchanged at \$2.50 to \$3.

Sheep and Lambs—The only change in quotations is in that, for export ewes, which are 10c per cwt. low at \$3.40 to \$3.65. The run of moderate and everything was sold. The market is about steady.

Calves—The receipts are not large and the demand for good veals continues active. Calves are firm at \$3 to \$10 each.

Hogs—Run was light and market was steady. Selects are selling \$7.12½ per cwt. and lights and at \$6.87½.

We quote—
Export cattle, choice, 5.00
do, medium 4.50
do, cows, per cwt 3.50
Butchers' cattle, picked 4.50
do, choice 4.00
do, fair 3.50
do, common 3.00
Export bulls, heavy 4.25
do, light 3.50
Feeders, short-keep 4.50
do, heavy 4.25
do, medium 3.50
do, light 3.00
Stockers, common 2.50
Feeding bulls 2.75
Milk cows, each 20.00
Sheep, export ewes 3.40
Butchers' sheep, each 2.50
Bucks, per cwt 2.50
Lambs, per cwt 4.00
Calves, each 3.00
Hogs, select, per cwt 7.12½
Hogs, fat, per cwt 6.87½
Hogs, light, per cwt 6.87½

KING AT HIGHLAND GAMES.

He Appears at Braemar in Kilt and Bonnet.

A despatch from Braemar, A. deenshire, Scotland, says: King Edward, wearing a kilt, and with thistle stuck in his Glengarry kilt, attended the picturesque Braemar gathering, and watched Highland games, for which the place has long been famous. With his jesty were many members of the Royal Family, including

range of chemical industries in which the United Kingdom had once been prominent, Germany to-day employed a professional staff three times as great as the United Kingdom, and as superior in technical training and acquirements as it was numerically. German chemical manufacturers, the speaker declared, enjoyed a practical monopoly, which enabled them to exact huge profits from the rest of the world, and to establish in an almost unassailable position industries which were largely founded on basic discoveries made by English chemists, but which had never been properly developed in the land of their birth.

The explanation of this disastrous phenomenon, Professor Dewar gave in three words, "want of education." He said it was the failure of schools to turn out, and of manufacturers to demand, properly trained men, which explained Great Britain's loss of valuable industries and the country's precarious hold upon others.

"To my mind," said he, "the really appalling thing is not that the Germans have seized upon this or other industries, but that the German population has reached a point of general training and specialized equipment which it will take us two generations of hard and intelligently directed educational work to attain."

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

Canada's Agent in Antipodes Gives His Views.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The report of Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent for Australia and New Zealand, just received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, mentions some important facts in connection with intercolonial trade. The report, which is dated August 30, says that New Zealand's imports from Canada in 1901 amounted to \$210,800, an increase of \$5,000 over the previous year. Exports to Canada were only \$10,500, an increase of \$8,000. The trade of New South Wales for the year shows an increase of \$150,000 in imports from Canada and a decrease of \$160,000 in exports. Mr. Larke attributes the backwardness of this trade to the fact that Canadian manufacturers are too busy supplying the home market to cater regularly to export requirements. Mr. Larke says in regard to the Australian tariff that the recommendations of the Senate were then before the House of Representatives, which were expected to get through with them in a week. Very few changes in the duties now levied were likely to be made. Partial failure of the Australian grain crop will make a demand in that country for Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat.

TWO MILLION TO LOYALISTS.

Compensation to Those Who Suffered From War.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: It is officially stated that the grant of £3,000,000 fixed by the terms of the Boer surrender, will be paid out of the Imperial Exchequer. There will also be paid from the same source £2,000,000 as compensation to British subjects, foreigners who did not break neutrality, and Kaffirs in both colonies, and to assist in the restoration of their homes and help them to start work again.

WILL SAVE THE EMPIRE.

English M.P.'s Opinion of Canada's Destiny.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: At the reception to the fraternal delegates from English and Irish Methodism at the General Conference in Winnipeg, Walford D. Green, M.P., for Wednesbury, England, was

river in the Mattawa district to the Pembroke Lumber Company for \$225,000. This limit was purchased by the Messrs. Monroe about two years ago, and they are said to have taken a million feet of logs and square timber off it since, at a profit of probably \$230,000, so that they have cleared about \$300,000 on the transaction, the limit having cost them \$150,000.

TO STOP SMUGGLERS.

Newfoundland Will Take Steps to Enforce Laws.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: E. M. Jackman, Colonial Minister of Finance, started on Thursday in the Colonial cruiser *Fiona* to visit the French shore, and arrange for the establishment of Customs ports of entry at the stations where the French resort, in the hope that this measure will prevent French smuggling along that coast. This step is a part of the new Colonial policy of enforcing the Customs laws against the French fishermen on the same lines as they are enforced against local residents.

TO STAMP OUT GLANDERS.

Public Drinking Troughs in Capital Closed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The public drinking troughs of the city were all closed on Thursday morning by order of the City Engineer on account of the prevalence of glanders among the horses of the city. Dr. Moore, of the Department of Agriculture, has agreed to diagnose all suspected cases for Inspector Bartlett, of the Humane Society, and will have the nostrils of such animals as are condemned and killed preserved for the protection of the officers whose duty it is to stamp out the disease. The department will also act in conjunction with the city authorities, and render all the aid possible.

SHOOTING BEARS IN CITY.

Fifteen Killed in Past Two Months in Duluth.

A despatch from Duluth, Minn., says: Fifteen bears have been shot within the city limits of Duluth during the past sixty days, the fifteenth being shot on Tuesday by a Lakeside man. A surprising number of bears have made their appearance in the woods on the outskirts of the city.

VICE-CONSUL INSANE.

British Representative in Boston Placed in Asylum.

A despatch from Boston says: Convinced by his queer financial methods that their father was mentally unbalanced, the sons of W. H. Stuart, the British Vice-Consul here, have had him placed in the McLean Asylum for the Insane. Notes bearing the alleged endorsement of Mrs. Stuart, daughter of Arioeh Wentworth, a retired millionaire, to the extent of \$100,000 are in circulation.

OFFICIALS CASHIERED.

Murder of English Missionaries in China Avenged.

A despatch from Peking says: An edict has been issued cashiering two officials of the Chentu district, Province of Sze-Chuen, where English missionaries were recently murdered. Two culprits have been beheaded. It is reported that there are occasional murders of native converts in Sze-Chuen.

HOG CHOLERA.

Dressed hogs unchanged, with receipts moderate. Cured meats in good demand at steady prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 11c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$21.50; do, short cut, \$23.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; shoulders, 11½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Fierces, 10½c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11½ to 11¾c; compound, 8½ to 10c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is well supplied and prices generally steady. We quote:—Choice 1-lb rolls, 16 to 16½c; selected dairy tubs, 15c; store packed uniform color, 13½c; low grades, 11 to 12c; creamery, rolls, 19½ to 20c; do., solids, 18½ to 19c.

Eggs—Market steady for strictly fresh stock. We quote:—Fresh, 15½ to 16c; ordinary store candled, 14 to 15c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—Market is steady. We quote:—Finest, 10½ to 10¾c; seconds, 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—The local grain market continues very quiet. The situation in the flour market continues unchanged. Rolled oats are easy, but there is a steady demand for all kinds of feed. Hay is also in good demand at steady prices. Cheese and butter are very firm, and the latter may be quoted at slightly higher prices. Grain—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 70c Fort William; No. 1 Northern, 68c October shipment; new crop peas, 80c afloat; do., oats, 34½c afloat, September delivery; rye, 56½c afloat; No. 3 barley, 46c afloat. Flour—Manitoba Hungarian patents, \$4.20; Five Roses, \$4; Glenora patents, \$3.90; red patents, \$3.70; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; patents, \$3.80 to \$4.10. Rolled oats—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.40 to \$2.45 in bags, and \$5 to \$5.10 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$16 to \$17, and shorts \$23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts in bulk, \$23 in lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$25; compound refined lard, 9 to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12 to 12½c; hams, 12½ to 14c; bacon, 11 to 15c; dressed hogs, \$7.50; fresh killed abattoir, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. Cheese—Ontario, 10½ to 10¾c; Quebec, 9½c; Townships, 9½ to 11c. Butter—Choice creamery, current receipts, 19½ to 19¾c; held stock, 18 to 18½c; dairy, 16 to 16½c. Eggs—Straight receipts, 14½ to 15c; No. 2 13 to 13½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 16.—Wheat—September, 66c; December, 64½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Flour—Steady; first patents, \$3.75 to \$3.85; second patents, \$3.60 to \$3.70; first clears, \$2.80 to \$2.90; second clears, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Bran—In bulk, \$11.50.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern spot, old, carloads, 81½c; winter irregular; No. 2 red, 72½c. Corn—Demand light; No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 3 67c; No. 2 corn, 66½c; No. 3 do., 66½c. Oats—Unsettled but generally stronger; No. 2 white, 32½ to 33c; No. 3 do, 31½ to 32c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 do., 29c. Barley—Western, 52 to 55c. Rye—No. 1 54½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—A better tone prevailed in the trading at the Toronto Cattle Market to-day, and

Lambs, per cwt	4.00	4
Calves, each	3.00	10
Hogs, select, per cwt 7.12½	0	
Hogs, fat, per cwt	6.87½	0
Hogs, light, per cwt	6.87½	0

KING AT HIGHLAND GAMES.

He Appears at Braemar in Kilt and Bonnet.

A despatch from Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, says: King Edward, wearing a kilt, and with thisle stuck in his Glengarry bonnet, attended the picturesque Braemar gathering, and watched Highland games, for which the place has long been famous. With his Majesty were many members of the Royal Family, including Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the children, and Duke and Duchess of Fife. Troops were present, and Highlanders flocked to Braemar from the surrounding counties. The sports went off excellently, and the King and Queen received a great ovation. The Majesties exhibited the keenest interest in the game, and subsequently returned to Balmoral Castle.

HOG CHOLERA.

Twenty-five Animals Killed in Order of Officials.

A despatch from Welland says: Hog cholera has broken out in a locality, and H. H. Bean, of Bl Creek, lost two animals by the disease. The balance of the drove, in number, were slaughtered by order of the inspector. The inspector pronounced the premises in first-class condition, and the food all right so the cause of the outbreak is a mystery. There are symptoms of the disease in other droves in same neighborhood, and all possible means are being taken to stamp out the plague.

FARMERS TO ORGANIZE.

Official Alarmed by Depopulation of Rural Districts.

A despatch from London says: an address delivered at the Agricultural show in Bobington on Thursday Robert William Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, referred to the depopulation of rural districts and advised farmers to organize and make the voices heard in Parliament, where he said, agriculture did not have the attention the importance of the industry deserved. Mr. Hanbury said it would be a bad day when England was obliged to depend upon sources across the seas for her food supplies.

IT WAS A WRONG RIBBON.

From Which Long Service Medal Was Hung.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Through an inadvertence an incorrect pattern of ribbon was issued with the Colonial Auxiliary Force long service medals (not decorations) recently distributed to Canadian militia officers and men. The pattern is, therefore, cancelled. The correct ribbon will be issued to the holder of the medal upon his sending a statement of his present address to the Medals' Claim Board, Ottawa, and upon his returning ribbon already issued.

TO BUY SCOTCH MINES.

Syndicate With \$50,000,000 Capital Has Been Formed.

A despatch from London says: Evening News of this city says syndicate with a capital of \$1,000,000 is being organized by "coal combine," which proposes purchase the Fife and Clyde Companies' mines.

res were steady to firmer. The
regate demand was larger, while
receipts were only moderate.
are w a keen inquiry for choice
of exporters and butchers,' and
supply of those was not large
ugh. Trade was brisker in all
s, and higher prices were asked,
hough there was no little change
current quotations. Nearly every-
ing was sold and the market held
ady. Sheep, lambs, calves and
s were steady. The total run
s 73 loads, including 1,411 cat-
1,178 sheep and lambs, 40
ves and 461 hogs.
xport Cattle—The market for
grade cattle was in excellent
pe, with a strong demand and
ly large offerings. The best
ds sold at \$5.90 per cwt. Other
ice lots brought \$3.50 to \$5.75.
e situation is bright and fine
pping cattle are wanted. Lower
des are steady and unchanged.
utchers' Cattle—The chief de-
nd is for choice to picked lots,
nprising cattle in good condition
m 950 to 1,050 lbs. These sell
dily at \$4 to \$5 per cwt. and
asionally even higher prices are
d. The common to fair animals
not in keen demand, but they
erally find buyers at steady
ces. Most of them go in with
ds of better cattle, where their
erior qualities tend to lower the
rage quotation.
eeders and Stockers—The range
quotations shows some altera-
n, due to the better conditions
availing. Short-keep feeders are
n and unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5
cwt. Other heavy feeders are
ling at \$4.25 to \$4.50, while me-
um weights are firmer at \$3.50 to
25. Light weights are still sell-
g at \$3 to \$3.50, while common
ckers are unchanged at \$2.50 to
sheep and lambs—The only change
quotations is in that for export
es, which are 10c per cwt. lower
\$3.40 to \$3.65. The run was
derate and everything was sold.
e market is about steady.
alves—The receipts are not large
d the demand for good veals con-
ues active. Calves are firm at
to \$10 each.
ogs—Run was light and market
s steady. Selects are selling at
12½ per cwt. and lights and fats
\$6.87½.
Ve quote—
port cattle, choice, 5.90
wt., medium 4.50
lo, cows, per cwt 3.50
tchers' cattle, pick- 4.00
d 4.50
lo, choice 4.00
lo, fair 3.50
lo, common 3.00
port bulls, heavy 4.25
lo, light 3.50
eders, short-keep 4.50
lo, heavy 4.25
lo, medium 3.50
lo, light 3.00
ockers, common 2.50
eding bulls 2.75
ch cows, each 30.00
eep, export ewes 3.40
tchers' sheep, each 2.50
cks, per cwt 2.50
mbs, per cwt 4.00
lves, each 3.00
gs, select, per cwt 7.12½
gs, fat, per cwt 6.87½
gs, light, per cwt. 6.87½

ING AT HIGHLAND GAMES.

Appears at Braemar in Kilt
and Bonnet.
A despatch from Braemar, Aber-
enshire, Scotland, says: King
ward, wearing a kilt, and with a
istle stuck in his Glengarry bon-
t, attended the picturesque Brae-
r gathering, and watched the
ghland games, for which the place
s long been famous. With his Ma-
ty were many members of the
yal Family, including Queen

WHY WOOL IS SO CHEAP

PROPOSED LEGISLATION re
SO-CALLED "WOOLLEN
GOODS."

Stand Taken by the National Live
Stock Association of the
United States.

With this subject in view, the
Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, at the
request of the National Live Stock
Association, recently introduced in-
to the House of Representatives of
the United States, a bill to provide
for federal inspection of mixed goods
and the proper marking of the same,
which is known as H. R. 6565. The
purpose of this bill is to make it
possible for the consumer to know
what he is purchasing by having the
goods stamped so as to indicate
whether it is all wool, or if not,
then the percentage of shoddy or
waste. There is no objection made
to the use of cotton waste, mungo,
shoddy, etc., in the manufacture of
textile fabrics, when the fact is
made known to the consumer, and
where fraud is not perpetrated by
selling these mixtures as all-wool
fabrics.

As an epitome of the measure, the
following is extracted: "All man-
ufacturers of goods or fabrics of any
kind whatsoever made in imitation
of woollen goods or fabrics, or
goods which when so made are calcu-
lated or intended to be sold as
woollens or woollen goods, not
made wholly of new or unused
sheep's wool, shall so mark, label,
or tag such goods, as that they
may be readily distinguished from
genuine wools or woollens, as de-
fined in the first section of this Act.
That such mark, label or tag shall
be so attached to such goods or
fabrics so that it cannot be de-
tached except by design; and such
label shall accurately state in plain
printed letters or figures the con-
stituent fibres or other materials or
substances of which it is composed,
or the relative proportion per cent.
of each."

THE PENALTY

for non-compliance with the provisions
of the proposed law are thus
set forth: "That any manufactur-
er, merchant, importer, or other per-
son who shall wilfully, recklessly, or
carelessly mark incorrectly any
clothes, fabrics, or any article man-
ufactured, or in the process of man-
ufacture therefrom, required by this
Act to be labelled or marked, so as
to show a larger per cent. of wool
or a smaller per cent. of shoddy or
cheaper fibre or material, in any
manner than will, or is calculated
to, deceive or mislead the purchaser
thereof, shall be guilty of a misde-
meanor, and shall be fined not less
than \$50, and not more than \$5,-
000 for each offence."

The National Live Stock Associa-
tion points out that "there are sev-
eral classes of shoddy." The best is
made from the sweepings of tailor
shops, and the emptyings of rag-
bags in civilized countries. The
worst, which constitutes the greater
part used in America, is from the
rotten cast-off rags of beggars and
the lazar and pest houses of Europe,
having in them all kinds and
amounts of filth and disease. These
are gathered by rag-pickers from the
slums and alleys and sent to Amer-
ica in shiploads, where they are
purchased by a certain class of man-
ufacturers, who, in order to take the
curse off the name, term the stuff
"re-used wool fibre." It must be re-
membered, however, that in most in-
stances, when tearing this shoddy
to pieces, preparatory to again
weaving it into cloth, it is found to
be so rotten and dead, that nothing
is produced but dust, and in
order to get two ends so that it can
be spun, a minimum portion of wool
or cotton is mixed with it, in order
that it

GUARDING FRENCH BANK

During the Night a Company of
Infantry Watches.

The New York Herald says:
If the reported robbery of the
Bank of France of \$44,000
in gold is borne out by
facts it must be undoubtedly one
of the most remarkable thefts in the
history of banking institutions, be-
cause the most stringent precautions
are taken to guard its vaults. All
the specie received in the bank by
the cashiers is brought in bags on
little trucks, which run on rails to
the chief cashier's office. From
there it is taken to the strong room
in the vaults below the bank. This
strong room is guarded by a stout
steel door, to open which three sepa-
rate locks must be turned. These
three locks are always undone by
three separate officials, no one man
being allowed to handle more than
one key. The door of the strong
room opens into a narrow room,
large enough to contain three or
more people. On the right is a
stone staircase leading to a laby-
rinth of narrow passages, in which
are stored the bags of specie.
Like the Bank of England, the
Bank of France is guarded during
the night time by a company of in-
fantry.

SPANISH STRIKES SERIOUS

Danger of Cessation of Work on
all Railroads.

A London despatch says:—Ac-
cording to Thursday's despatches
from Barcelona, Spain, the local
authorities there have requested the
Ministry of the Interior to maintain
martial law on account of the atti-
tude of the strikers. Private ad-
vices received in London represent
the situation at Barcelona as acute,
in consequence of the determination
of the authorities to suppress what
is described as a genuine labor move-
ment. In addition to minor strikes
the railroad workers are protesting
against their long hours and settling
forth other grievances, and the
movement threatens to result in a
general cessation of work at any
moment on all the Spanish rail-
roads.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DESTINY

Will Ultimately Federate With
Canada.

A London despatch says: The
Daily Chronicle commenting on Sat-
urday morning on the errand of Sir
Robert Borden, Premier of Newfound-
land, in Washington, says there is
no reason to doubt that he will suc-
ceed in arranging reciprocity be-
tween Newfoundland and the United
States. "Sir Robert evidently be-
lieves that such a treaty would be
preferable to absorption by Cana-
da," says the paper. "We doubt
whether he is right; and we believe
that union with Canada is New-
foundland's ultimate destiny. The
experiment which Sir Robert is mak-
ing is at any rate one that will
be watched with equal interest and
alarm."

TO PROTECT HER BORDERS

Canada's Part in Imperial Defence
Scheme.

An Ottawa despatch says: The
Free Press says it is probable that
at the approaching session the Gov-
ernment will invite Parliament's
concurrence in a scheme by which
Canada will practically assume the
duty of defending her borders. This
will be the Dominion's contribution
toward Imperial defence. This is
what Australia has practically con-
sented to do for herself. The details
are yet to be worked out, but it is
not unlikely that they will include

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All
Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Fort William has bought a public
drinking fountain.
The bones of 810 Chinamen who
have died in Victoria, B.C., have
been shipped to China.
The Marconi system of wireless
telegraphy is now working perfectly
between Belle Isle and Chateau Bay.
Winnipeg's new traders' license fee
will not interfere with bona-fide
travellers. It is aimed chiefly at
pedlars.
Montreal marine insurance men
deny the report that Canadian grain
is being shipped by American ports
owing to excessive rates of marine
insurance in Canada.

FOREIGN.

Turkish finances were never in a
more critical state than at present.
The Boer generals expect their
tour of the United States to last
six months.
Five thousand persons lost their
lives by the overflowing of West Riv-
er in China.
A great herring whale hunt took
place in the Shetland Isles, when
166 were killed, the largest measur-
ing 35 feet in length.
For the first time on the Italian
coast a shark has attacked and de-
voured a bather in the sea near Na-
ples.
Thirty workmen have been killed
in the Province of Lerida, Spain, by
the caving in of a road which they
were repairing.
By the explosion of a military bal-
loon during the manoeuvres at Ti-
voli, Italy, on Monday, an officer
and 26 privates were wounded.
Arrangements are being made for
establishing a line of steamers to
trade between Russia and the Tyne
with Russian products.

The Duke and Duchess of Cor-
naught, who are to represent the
King and Queen at the Coronation
durbur, will go to India on a war-
ship.

The river Indus is undermining the
town of Dera Ghazi Khan in the
Punjab, and costly protective works
have to be constructed in conse-
quence.

One of the inmates of Eccleshall,
England, Workhouse, who is fami-
liarly known as "Centenarian Sam-
my," declares he was born in Shem-
field in 1793.

The Liverpool Post says that Gen-
eral Baden-Powell will before long
give up his post in South Africa
and return home. His health is by
no means good.

Costa's Bank, in Lisbon, has been
robbed of \$100,000 by burglars, who
entered by way of a subterranean
passage which they dug out, after-
wards forcing the safe.

A midnight outrage campaign is
reported from the Boyle district,
Ireland, in which the tails of cat-
tle were cut off, a number of cattle
stolen, and a yacht belonging to a
local J. P. was gutted.

The steamer Harmonides has left
Liverpool with a full cargo for the
Cape. This is the third sailing of
the new steamship service organized
in opposition to the shipping
"ring."

The British Board of Trade returns
for August show that the imports
amounted to £40,412,571, a de-
crease of £524,569. The exports for
the same period were valued at
£94,250.

George Johnson, of Avoca, N.Y.,
is in prison for four years for hold-
ing a false position over a cad-

cks, per cwt	2.75	2.75
lbs, per cwt	4.00	4.25
alves, each	3.00	10.00
ogs, select, per cwt	7.12	0.00
ogs, fat, per cwt ...	6.87	0.00
ogs, light, per cwt..	6.87	0.00

ING AT HIGHLAND GAMES.

e Appears at Braemar in Kilt and Bonnet.

A despatch from Braemar, Aber-shire, Scotland, says: King dward, wearing a kilt, and with a istle stuck in his Glengarry bon-t, attended the picturesque Brae-ar gathering, and watched the ighland games, for which the place is long been famous. With his Ma-esty were many members of the oyal Family, including Queen lexandra, the Prince and Princess Wales, and the children, and the lke and Duchess of Fife. Troops are present, and Highlanders flock- to Braemar from the surrounding unties. The sports went off ex-ellently, and the King and Queen eived a great ovation. Their ajesties exhibited the keenest in-erest in the game, and subsequently rned to Balmoral Castle.

HOG CHOLERA.

wenty-five Animals Killed on Order of Officials.

A despatch from Welland says: og cholera has broken out in Wil-ughby, and H. H. Bean, of Black eek, lost two animals by the di-ase. The balance of the drove, 25 umber, were slaughtered by or-er of the inspector. The inspector onounced the premises in first-class ondition, and the food all right, e cause of the outbreak is a ystery. There are symptoms of e disease in other droves in the e neighborhood, and all possible ans are being taken to stamp out e plague.

FARMERS TO ORGANIZE.

ocial Alarmed by Depopulation of Rural Districts.

A despatch from London says: In address delivered at the Agricul-ral show in Bebbington on Thurs-ay Robert William Hanbury, pre-ent of the Board of Agriculture, rferred to the depopulation of the ral districts and advised the rmers to organize and make them-selves heard in Parliament, where, said, agriculture did not have e attention the importance of the dustry deserved. Mr. Hanbury id it would be a bad day wnen gland was obliged to depend upon urces across the seas for her food plies.

IT WAS A WRONG RIBBON.

om Which Long Service Medals Were Hung.

A despatch from Ottawa says: rough an inadvertence an incor-ect pattern of ribbon was issued ith the Colonial Auxiliary Force's ng service medals (not decora-ons) recently distributed to Cana-an militia officers and men. That ultiem is, therefore, cancelled. The rrect ribbon will be issued to each lder of the medal upon his sending statement of his present address, the Medals' Claim Board, Ot-tawa, and upon his returning his bbon already issued.

TO BUY SCOTCH MINES.

yndicate With \$50,000,000 Cap-ital Has Been Formed.

A despatch from London says: The ening News of this city says a ndicate with a capital of \$50-,00,000 is being organized by the coal combine, which proposes to rchase the Fife and Clyde Com-panies' mines,

part used in America, is from the rotten cast-off rags of beggars and the lazar and pest houses of Europe, having in them all kinds and amounts of filth and disease. These are gathered by rag-pickers from the slums and alleys and sent to America in shiploads, where they are purchased by a certain class of man-ufacturers, who, in order to take the curse off the name, term the stuff "re-used wool fibre." It must be re-remembered, however, that in most in-stances, when tearing this shoddy to pieces, preparatory to again weaving it into cloth, it is found to be so rotten and dead, that noth-ing is produced but dust, and in order to get two ends so that it can be spun, a minimum portion of wool or cotton is mixed with it, in order that it

MAY BE HELD TOGETHER.

The next step after weaving carries it to unscrupulous dealers, who sell this production to the laboring men, and in fact to all classes of so-ciety, for "pure wool," thus getting for a suit worth three or four dol-lars more than three times this amount. "To encourage such a fraud is simply putting the lousy rags of European paupers in compe-tition with the sheep and wool growers of America and elsewhere, and robbing the consumers who wear woollen garments by selling them the stuff under a misrepresentation." If the foregoing statements are facts, and it is scarcely likely the Live Stock Association would publicly state them unless they were true, it can be readily seen that apart from the fraud and misrep-resentation in the matter, there is a considerable source of danger to the public health through infection.

It will, I believe, be readily ad-mitted that some shoddy is better than many low-grade wools, and when made into cloth, would make a better article than the short staple low-grade wool, but this is one of the anomalies one has to contend with, and should not be a stumbling Strenuous efforts will no doubt be made in all countries where legisla-tion to legislation on the ques-tion. tion is proposed to prevent the con-sideration of the subject; but the difficulties in the way of formulat-ing a workable enactment cannot be insurmountable, and I sincerely hope that this paper may do something to hasten the object we have in view.

ALFRED MANSELL,
Shrewsbury, Eng.

BOGUS INJURIES.

Clever But Futile Ruse to Get \$10,000.

A despatch from Melbourne says: Richard Campbell, an alleged com-mercial traveller, claimed \$10,000 from the Queensland railways for in-juries said to have been caused by falling from a defectively-locked car-riage. A confederate, who said he saw the accident, had since disap-peared. Campbell was carried dram-atically into the court on a stretch-er, and gave his evidence in a whis-per. Reputable doctors testified that the injuries were genuine. Others swore that plaintiff was maling-ering. The Crown proved that Campbell and his confederate were concerned in similar exploits on rail-ways in other States, where, under aliases, they obtained damages. The jury found against the plaintiff who was committed for trial for perjury and denying his identity.

SO THOUGHTFUL.

She—"There, dear, haven't I been thoughtful of you and unselfish?" He—"How?" "Why, I kept all these bills of mine away from you until the mid-dle of the month!"

ing is at any rate one that will be watched with equal interest and alarm."

TO PROTECT HER BORDERS

Canada's Part in Imperial Defence Scheme.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Free Press says it is probable that at the approaching session the Gov-ernment will invite Parliament's concurrence in a scheme by which Canada will practically assume the duty of defending her borders. This will be the Dominion's contribution toward Imperial defence. This is what Australia has practically con-sented to do for herself. The details are yet to be worked out, but it is not unlikely that they will include the taking over of the garrison duty now done on the east and west coasts by Imperial troops.

NO TIME TO TENDER

Canadians Deprived of Chance of Securing Contracts.

An Ottawa despatch says A cablegram received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from the High Commissioner in London states that forms containing information upon which to base tenders for army supplies for South Africa will be forwarded by the first mail from Pretoria. The War Office has in-formed the High Commissioner that it is not possible to alter the date for receiving tenders. The date is October 1st, and as the reforms referred to will scarcely reach Canada before then Canadian firms will not be able to tender.

EIGHTEEN-KNOT SERVICE

What Shipping Circles Expect of Canadian Fast Line.

A Liverpool despatch says: The statement that the Canadian Gov-ernment will agree to subsidize steamships of 18-knot speed for the service between Liverpool and Can-ada is received in the best shipping circles as being more within the sphere of practical commercial poli-tics.

GOODS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Ottawa Manufacturer Has Sold Five Carloads of Furniture.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The value of the South African market and the demand there for Canadian goods is indicated by the large num-ber of sales recently made by Cana-dian firms. Among the largest of these is the sale by an Ottawa manufacturer to a South African merchant of five carloads of furni-ture. The goods are to be shipped as soon as possible.

BOERS TO VISIT US

They Were Once Prisoners in St. Helena and Ceylon.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The two parties of Boers who are to visit this country are from the prisoners who were confined at St. Helena and Ceylon. The St. Helena party will consist of Messrs. Jooste, Lane and Stewart, and will be accompanied by Lieut. Godson, of the South African Constabulary, as guide. The Boers from Ceylon are Messrs. Maritz, Laas, Badenharst and Schoe-many, with Mr. J. M. Finley as guide. It was the wish of both Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Milner that the Boer delegates should visit Canada before the win-ter sets in, going afterwards to New Zealand and Australia.

wards forcing the safe.

A midnight outrage campaign is reported from the Boyle district, Ireland, in which the tails of cattle were cut off, a number of cattle stolen, and a yacht belonging to a local J. P. was gutted.

The steamer Harmonides has left Liverpool with a full cargo for the Cape. This is the third sailing of the new steamship service organized in opposition to the shipping "ring."

The British Board of Trade returns for August show that the imports amounted to £40,412,571, a decrease of £524,569. The exports for the same period were valued at £94,250.

George Johnson, of Avoca, N.Y., is in prison for four years for hold-ing one of his children over a red-hot stove until its body was blistered, and using another child as a club with which to beat its mother.

Mr. Moore, an ex-Government em-ployee, has been sentenced at Wel-lington, New Zealand, to three years' imprisonment for sending a letter threatening the life of Sir J. G. Ward, the Acting Premier.

The international conference at Belgium, on the treatment of the insane, have recommended that the confinement of the insane other than those who are dangerous be aban-doned, and that these insane should be boarded with sane families, and that forcible restraint be condemn-ed.

United States Government survey-ors working in the St. Lawrence River have discovered a large and dangerous shoal heretofore unknown near Morristown, in the channel used by the Ogdensburg-Chicago line boats. It is but 15 feet under water, with 150 feet of water each side.

CREMATING LIVE BABIES

Fearful Charge Made Against a Chicago Woman.

A Chicago despatch says:—"Crem-ation of living babies in her kit-chen range" is a charge made by Charles Early against Mrs. Pauline Taeschler, who conducts a private hospital in South May street. Early made this and other serious charges before the State Board of Health. As a result officials of the board se-cured a warrant against Mrs. Taeschler on a charge of practising medicine without a license and the woman has been arrested. Mrs. Taeschler attributes the charges to motives of revenge inspired by her refusal to allow Early to visit a woman patient in the hospital.

FELL INTO CYLINDER.

Terrible Death of a Farmer During Threshing.

A despatch from Aylmer, Ont., says: A fatal accident happened here on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Geo. Wilson, who lives about a mile and a half from town, was al-most instantly killed. He was help-ing to thresh on the farm of Mr. Geo. Trim, and was pitching onto the table from above when he stepped off and fell into the cylinder, which tore his leg and arm and crushed him so terribly that he died in about ten minutes. He leaves a widow and one child.

CARNEGIE'S LATEST.

Devotes \$190,000 for Public Li-braries in England.

A despatch from London says: Mr. Carnegie's latest donations to es-tablish public libraries in England amount to \$190,000. The Battersea Council, which is strongly Social-ist, accepted an offer of \$75,000 to establish a library, by a vote of 27 to 10. Poplar, Enfield, and Lon-don districts receive the remainder of the \$190,000.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

LENNOX FAIR.

Large crowds attended the fall fair held at Napanee on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the faces of the managers wore a huge smile as they witnessed the success of their labors. The first day of the fair is not generally very well patronized, but this year the attendance was larger than in former years. The races in the afternoon resulted as follows:

FARMERS' RACE.

Ben, Joe Marsh	1 2 1 3 0 1
Nellie Bay, Chas, Hamby	2 3 2 1 0 2
Harry Lake, P. McGinness	5 1 4 2 3 4
Nancy Hanks, Ed. Kaylor	3 4 3 4 4 3
Prince, P. Johnston	4 5 5 5 5 5

FREE FOR ALL.

Prince Charlie, T. Stewart	1 1 1
Thornell, D. Graves	2 2 2

It is unnecessary for us to say that the baby show in the evening was well attended, as the success of this part of the exhibition is always assured, and the crowd that attends picks the building to overflowing this year being no exception. The citizens take this opportunity of witnessing the exhibits inside the palace building and at the same time witness the baby show. The baby exhibit was larger than last year. The following are the prize winners:

Best baby girl, Marion A. Clancy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clancy, Switzerville; 2nd, Helen White; 3rd, Jennie Pringle. Best baby boy, 1st, Harold and Gerald Johnston, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Johnston, Napanee; 2nd, Stanley Loucks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Loucks, Napanee; 3rd, Wallace Mitchell.

SECOND DAY.

The exhibit of horses was very large and some of the finest specimen of horseflesh to be found were on exhibition. The exhibits of cattle sheep and swine were up to the usual, and if anything ahead of that of former years. The exhibit of poultry, etc was about the same as usual. In this class Mr. Mac Fraick was successful in capturing a good number of the prizes.

In the palace the exhibits were hardly as large as former years, still they were first class.

The J. J. Haines, late Haines & Lockett, display, occupied the whole of one side, west wing. The arrangement of boots, shoes slippers, trunks, dress suit cases, portmanteau and travelling bags was most elaborate. The display was the work of Mr. Rubin, and order, design, and skill were very apparent to critical eyes. Conspicuous among the exhibits were the well

ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion and 3 of his get, in bridle Diploma—J L Boyes.

Stallion, 3 years old and over, in bridle—J L Boyes, D Brandon, A E Douglas.

Brood mare and foal by her side—M Garrison, R W Finnegan, J F Madden.

Foal of 1902—M Garrison, R W Finnegan, R Brisco.

3-year-old gelding or mare in harness—M B Grooms, C W Hawley, J C Woods.

2-year-old gelding or mare—S Hogle, A V Price, H Vanslyck.

One year-old of any sex—J R McPherson, S Hogle, A V Price.

Pair carriage and coach horses over 15½ hands, in harness—R J Delong, C W Hough, B E Johnson.

Pair carriage horses, 15½ hands and under—C H Hawley, Robert Miller, R McGuinness.

Single carriage and coach horse over 15½ hands, in harness—J C Hawley, C H Finkle, Fred Gordanier.

Single carriage horse 15½ hands and under in harness—N B Miller, John Milligan, G H Williams.

Single trotting or pacing horse, best 3 in 2, shown in harness—S Steward, J B Marsh, Angus Lloyd.

Pair roadster horses in harness—Ed Kaylor, M McGuinness.

Single roadster horse in harness—C W Hamby, John Milligan, John Dollar.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Foal of 1902—Thos. Bell, Dr Vrooman, N. B. Miller.

Mare and foal by her side—Thos Bell, A Hagerman, H. Creighton.

3-year-old gelding or mare—L Cranston, D Aylesworth, P E R Miller.

3-year-old gelding or mare—L Cranston, G M Neely, 2nd and 3rd.

Yearling, any sex—D Aylsworth, J F Miller, S M Aseelstine.

Span of general purpose horses (stallions excluded) in harness, shown in the ring—W Miller, Geo Clancy, A Hagerman.

Judges—W J Shibley, A Weese.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion and three of his get, in bridle, (Diploma)—G H Williams.

Stallion, 3 years old and over, in bridle—G H Williams.

Filly or gelding 3 years old—Geo Chambers, D O'Connor, P E R Miller.

Filly or gelding 2 years old—B Martin, R Dennison, B G Price.

1 year old, any sex—B Martin, John Williams, A Frisken.

Mare and foal by her side—C Stewart, S J Close, A Frisken.

Foal of 1902—M McGuinness, A Frisken, H Creighton.

Span of heavy draught horses (stallions excluded) in harness—W Brandon, M Hawley, Thos Wells.

Judges—M Breagha, H Rankin.

GRADE CATTLE.

Milch cow—G M Neely, M Hawley, C E File.

2-year-old heifer—I O Fraser & Son, J M Lochhead, M N Empey.

Yearling heifer—Robt McGuinness, J M Lochhead, I O Fraser & Son.

Heifer calf under one year—I O Fraser & Son, F Vanslyck, R W Finnegan.

Heifer calf, 1902—R McGuinness, R W Finnegan, Mrs A Wagar.

Herd of 3 females—G M Neely, R W Finnegan, A Mahood.

Judges—Jacob Shibley, R W Aylsworth, I F Aylsworth.

DURHAMS.

2-year-old bull and over—J M Lochhead, W Brandon, G M Neeley.

Yearling bull—C D Wagar, J A McCormick, R W Finnegan.

Bull calf under one year—W R Lott, C D Wagar, G M Neeley.

Cow, 3 years old or over, milking or in calf—J M Lochhead, R W Finnegan, G M Neeley.

Heifer, 2 years old—C D Wagar, J M Lochhead, W Brandon.

Heifer, one year old—C D Wagar, J A McCormick, W Brandon.

Heifer calf under one year—G M Neeley, C D Wagar, J M Lochhead.

Calf, any sex, 1902—J M Lochhead, F Vanslyck, A Waller.

Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—C D Wagar.

Judges—Jacob Shibley, R W Aylsworth, I F Aylsworth.

AVSHIRES

THE

Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4%

Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' noticeWRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL
REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram, two years and over—J F Dawson, S Hogle.

Ram, Shearling—J F Dawson.

Ram lamb, 1902—W Dawson, J F Dawson.

Two ewes, two shears and over—J F Dawson, W Dawson.

Two shearing ewes—W Dawson, J F Dawson.

Two ewes, two shears and over—Neville, K P R Neville.

Two shearing ewes—C W Neville, R Neville.

Two ewe lambs, 1902—C W Neville.

Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 yling ewes and two ewe lambs, (Diplom C W. Neville.

Judge—Joshua Knight.

IF YOU HAVE A NICE ROOM

and you want it fixed up nicely for winter have the work done.

WE HAVE Wallpaper

in so many Patterns and styles that you

pointed the finest specimen of horsemen to be found were on exhibition. The exhibits of cattle, sheep and swine were up to the usual, and if anything ahead of that of former years. The exhibit of poultry, etc was about the same as usual. In this class Mr. Mac Fralick was successful in capturing a good number of the prizes.

In the palace the exhibits were hardly as large as former years, still they were first class.

The J. J. Haines, late Haines & Lockett, display, occupied the whole of one side, west wing. The arrangement of boots, shoes, slippers, trunks, dress suit cases, portmanteau and travelling bags was most adequate. The display was the work of Mr. R. H. and order, design, and skill were very apparent to critical eyes. Conspicuous among ladies' fine wear, were the well known "Empress" shoes, in button and lace. Pretty slippers also stamped Empress. The Slater shoe for men was abundantly in evidence. The firm deserves great praise, as neither labor nor expense were spared, and it certainly eclipsed all previous efforts, and in our eyes was the merchants' exhibit.

Nearly every person in this section of the country, who has attended the Lennox fair, knows that to miss the Gibbard Furniture Co's. exhibit, would be to miss one of the most exhibits of the fair. Their exhibit this year was very beautiful and nothing like many.

The exhibit of flowers and plants by Mrs. C. H. Weller and Mr. A. Wagar was most.

Madison Wilson's had a good exhibit of stove and hardware.

F. W. Hart had his usual piano and organ exhibit.

J. W. C. Carey of Newburgh, had a display of robes, etc.

Upstairs the different displays were tastefully arranged, and were much admired. The south wing was occupied by C. A. Graham's fur exhibit. In the west wing there was a display of old curios and relics. J. J. Minchinton had a fine exhibit of old firearms of every description, besides a number of other ancient curios. Mr. Clark, of Wilton, had an exhibit of old Indian relics, and Mr. J. Card, Napanee, had a good collection of South African relics. The usual exhibit of ladies' fancy work occupied the east wing, while the north end was occupied by an exhibit by A. E. Paul, a photographic display by E. Richardson, a beautiful painting by F. S. Scott and a couple of sewing machine displays.

The following is the prize list:

SOFT CORE

Like the running brook, the red blood that flows through the veins has to come from somewhere.

The springs of red blood are found in the soft core of the bones called the marrow and some say red blood also comes from the spleen. Healthy bone marrow and healthy spleen are full of fat.

Scott's Emulsion makes new blood by feeding the bone marrow and the spleen with the richest of all fats, the pure cod liver oil.

For pale school girls and invalids and for all whose blood is thin and pale, Scott's Emulsion is a pleasant and rich blood food. It not only feeds the blood-making organs but gives them strength to do their proper work.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont. and all druggists.

Cormick, R W Finnegan.

Bull calf under one year—W R Lott, C D Wagar, G M Neeley.

Cow, 3 years old or over, milking or in calf—J M Lochhead, R W Finnegan, G M Neeley.

Heifer, 2 years old—C D Wagar, J M Lochhead, W Brandon.

Heifer, one year old—C D Wagar, J A McCormick, W Brandon.

Heifer calf under one year—G M Neeley, C D Wagar, J M Lochhead.

Calf, any sex, 1902—J M Lochhead, F Vanslyck, A Waller.

Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—C D Wagar.

Judges—Jacob Shibley, R W Aylsworth, I F Aylsworth.

AYRSHIRES.

2-year-old bull and over—J C Creighton, L Creighton.

Yearling bull—J C Creighton, L Creighton.

Bull calf under one year—J C Creighton, L Creighton.

Cow, 3 years old and over, milking or in calf—J C Creighton, L Creighton.

Heifer, 2 years old—L Creighton, J C Creighton.

Heifer, 1 year old—J C Creighton, A Walker, L Creighton.

Heifer calf, under 1 year—J C Creighton.

Calf, any sex, 1902—L Creighton, J C Creighton.

Herd, male and two females, (Diploma)—J C Creighton.

Judge—J B Aylesworth.

JERSEYS.

2-year-old bull and over—B E Johnson, Yearling bull—C W Neville.

Cow, three years old or over, milking or in calf—Mrs. Wilkison, Mrs. A Wagar, B E Johnson.

Heifer, two years old—Mrs. A Wagar.

Calf, any sex, 1902—Mrs. A Wagar.

Judge—J J Sutton.

HOLSTEINS.

(Thoroughbred, with pedigree.)

2-year-old bull and over—I O Fraser & Son, Dr Ward.

Bull calf under one year—Dr Ward.

Cow 3 years old or over, milking or in calf—I O Fraser & Son, Dr Ward.

Heifer, two years old—Dr Ward, I O Fraser & Son.

Heifer, one year old—J O Fraser & Son.

Heifer calf, under one year—I O Fraser & Son, Dr Ward.

Calf, any sex, 1902—Dr Ward, I O Fraser & Son.

Judge—J J Sutton.

SHEEP—LEICESTER.

Ram, 2 shears and over—R J Garbutt, C W Neville.

Ram, shearling—R J Garbutt, C W Neville.

Ram lamb, 1902—A Walker, R J Garbutt.

Two ewes, two shears and over—R J Garbutt, C W Neville.

Two shearling ewes—R J Garbutt, R W Finnegan.

Two ewe lambs, 1902—R J Garbutt, C W Neville.

Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, (diploma)—R J Garbutt.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, two shears and over—C W Neville, A T Frink.

Ram, shearling—C W Neville.

Ram lamb, 1902—A T Frink, C W Neville.

Two ewes, two shears and over—C W Neville, A T Frink.

Two shearling ewes—A T Frink, C W Neville.

Two ewe lambs, 1902—A T Frink, C W Neville.

Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 yearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs, (Diploma)—A T Frink.

DORSET HORNED.

Ram, two shears and over—M N Empey.

Ram, shearling—M N Empey, A S Martin.

Ram lamb, 1902—M N Empey, A S Martin.

Two ewes, two shears and over—M N Empey, Robt Madden.

Two shearling ewes—M N Empey, A S Martin.

Two ewe lambs, 1902—A S Martin, M N Empey.

Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, (Diploma)—M N Empey.

Judges—L H Stover, D T Stafford.

and you want it fixed up nicely for winter have the work done.

WE HAVE Wallpap

in so many Patterns and styles that you Contracts taken for work and material. we will show you our papers, and give job.

ART SHADES AND WIN

THE POLLARD

Two ewe lambs, 1902—J F Dawson.
Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 yearling ewes, and two ewe lambs, (diploma)—J F Dawson.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, two shears and over—W Dawson.

Ram, shearling—W Dawson, M E Dawson.

Ram lamb, 1902—W Dawson, M E Dawson.

Two ewes, two shears and over—W Dawson.

Two shearling ewes—W Dawson.

Two ewe lambs, 1902—W Dawson, M E Dawson.

Ram, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, (diploma)—W Dawson.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, two shears and over—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

Ram, shearling—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

Ram lamb, 1902—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

PIGS, SMALL BREED.

(Berkshire, Suffolk, Poland China, Essex.)

Boar over one year—R J Garbutt, C Clancy, A T Frink.

Breeding sow, over one year—R J Garbutt, A T Frink.

Boar pig, under one year and over months—R J Garbutt, A T Frink.

Sow pig, under one year and over months—P E R Miller, A T Frink.

Pig, under six months—P E R Miller, Geo Clancy, A T Frink.

PIGS, SMALL BREED.

(Yorkshire and Chester White)

Boar, over one year—Geo Clancy, A T Frink.

Breeding sow, over one year—Clancy, P E R Miller, S Hogle.

Boar pig, under one year and over months—P E R Miller, A T Frink.

Sow pig, under one year and over months—S Hogle, P E R Miller, Frink.

Pig, under six months—A Walker, R Miller, Geo Clancy.

PIGS, LARGE BREED.

(Duroc Jerseys and Tamworth.)

Boar over one year—J C Creighton, W Finnegan.

Breeding sow, over one year—W son, J C Creighton, A T Frink.

Sow pig, under one year and over months—J C Creighton, L Creighton, Finnegan.

Pig under six months—J C Creighton, A T Frink.

Judges—J M Giles, N P Wood.

POULTRY.

Turkey—A T Frink, Mrs A Wagar, Long.

Geese—A T Frink.

Ducks, Pekin—A T Frink, C E F E R Miller.

Light brahmas—W Dawson, M E son.

Buff rocks—M Fralick. Mrs A Wagar, Barred Plymouth rocks—M B M Fralick, F Vandebogart.

White Plymouth rocks—M Fralick, Dawson, Chas Stevens.

White Leghorns—W Dawson, J M ley, F Vandebogart.

Brown Leghorns—T Creighton, W son, J C Creighton.

Rose comb Leghorns, white—F W White, Minors—H Ming, Chas St.

Silver Hamburgs—F W Hart, W son.

Houdans—W Dawson.

Wyandottes, white—F Vandebogart, Gibbard & Son.

There are
no more important
organs of the body than
the bowels

If they are irregular, health must be imperfect.

Constipation is the common ailment of the age.

Nothing is worse for the bowels than the frequent use of cathartics. They do not cure Constipation—they aggravate it. A laxative does cure.

IRON-OX

TABLETS

are a Gentle Laxative and a Tonic combined

The Ideal Remedy for Constipation

50 Tablets 25 Cents

Canada

Company

Canada
Sts.

President

50,000
00,000

lowed on
payable on

lowed on
s Repayable
ys' notice

F ANNUAL
RTHER
N

V. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

ewes, two shears and over—C W
s, K P R Neville.
shearling ewes—C W Neville, K P
ille.
ewe lambs, 1902—C W Neville.
s, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 year-
eves and two ewe lambs, (Diploma)—
Neville.
e—Joshua Knight.

Minoreas, black—H Ming and 2nd, W
Dawson.
Buff Wyandottes—F Vandebogart, Mrs
A Wagar, Chas Stevens.
Golden wyandottes—A T Frink, W
Dawson.
Bantams—F Vandebogart, W Dawson,
F Vandebogart.
Any other kind—M Fralick, W Dawson.
Cochins—P E R Miller.
Judge—A W McMahon.
FURNITURE, HARDWARE, ETC.
Fanning mill—A Snider.
Collection of window blinds, sash and
doors—Madole & Wilson.
Display of furniture—J Gibbard & Son.
Display of hardware for general pur-
poses—Madole & Wilson.
Improved cook stove with furniture—
Madole and Wilson.
Parlor and hall cook stove with furni-
ture—Madole and Wilson.
Horseshoes, to be shown by blacksmith
from the hammer—D Frisken.
Six bricks, shown by manufacturer—G
Whittington.
Judges—W H Stafford, J W Fuller.
CARRIAGE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Market wagon, double—C H Finkle, J C
Connolly.
Lumber Wagon—A Snider, C H Finkle.
Mikado—C H Finkle, Jas B Miller.
Covered buggy—C H Finkle, C A Graham
Cutler—J R Young, C H Finkle.
Single mower—J Herring & Son.
Single reaper—J Herring & Son.
Plough—A A Connolly, M A Shibley.
Gang plough—C A Graham, A Snider.
Pair harrows—A Snider, C A Graham.
Cultivator, two horse—A Snider, J Her-
ring & Son.
Single horse cultivator—Geo Clancy.
Sulky plough—A A Connolly, M A
Shibley.
Judges—Geo Watt, W R Lott.
GRAIN AND SEEDS.
Fall wheat—A Snider, N B Miller.
Spring wheat—A Gilmour, Geo Clancy.
Rye—A Walker, A Gilmour.
Barley—P E R Miller, J F Madden.
Small peas—M A Shibley, A Gilmour.
Large peas—P E R Miller.
Black oats—A Walker, L Creighton.
White oats—J F Madden, L G Portt.
Indian corn—P E R Miller.
Sweet corn for table use—C & E Parrott,
Mrs A Wagar.
Indian corn, white—E R Sills.
Timothy seed, 1901—P E R Miller, C W
Neville.
Clover seed, 1901—P E R Miller, E R
Sills.
Buckwheat, 1902—R Nugent.
Beans 1902—A Walker, W B Clark.
Alsike c'over, 1901—W B Clarke, C W
Neville.
Judge—Thos Symington.
ROOTS AND HOED CROP.
Judge—John Aris, Belleville.
White potatoes—E. R. Sills, R Nu-
gent, Robt. Madden.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF
LENNOX & ADDINGTON,
TO WIT:
BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand
of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox
and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July,
1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the fol-
lowing list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.
I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I
shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the
taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING
DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten
o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act
The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.
The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private
cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on
which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	..	31 23	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42.....	1 r s	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1 r a	100	..	6 18	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	100	..	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 8.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29...	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10...	11	100	..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURN.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street...	1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street...	1	1/4	7 93	3 28	11 21	..
Part of Lot 17, north side of con.....	2	1/4	5 28	3 25	8 53	..
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street.....	1	1/4	4 38	3 25	7 63	..
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.....	1	1/4	15 84	3 48	19 32	..
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street.....	2	1/4	2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street.....	1	1/5	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.....	1	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

IRVINE PARKS.

County Treasurer's Office,
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902

VE
NICE ROOM

xed up nicely for winter now is the time to
e.

lpapers!

Albert Collomo Belleville

ed up nicely for winter now is the time to

Ipapers!

s and styles that you cannot fail to be suited.
work and material. Show us your room and
ur papers, and give you close figures for the

AND WINDOW POLES!

OLLARD COMPANY.

PIGS, SMALL BREED.
ire, Suffolk, Poland China and
Essex.)
over one year—R J Garbut, George
A T Frink.
ing sow, over one year—R J Gar-
T Frink
pig, under one year and over six
—R J Garbut, A T Frink.
pig, under one year and over six
—P E R Miller, A T Frink, R J

PIGS, SMALL BREED.
(orkshire and Chester White)
over one year—Geo Clancy, S
A T Frink.
ing sow, over one year—Geo
P E R Miller, S Hogle.
pig, under one year and over six
—P E R Miller, A T Frink.
pig, under one year and over six
—S Hogle, P E R Miller, A T

PIGS, LARGE BREED.
Juroc Jerseys and Tamworth)
over one year—J C Creighton, R
egap.
ing sow, over one year—W Daw-
Creighton, A T Frink
pig, under one year and over six
—J C Creighton, L Creighton, R W
n.
nder six months—J C Creighton, L
n, A T Frink.
s—J M Giles, N P Wood.

POULTRY.
y—A T Frink, Mrs A Wagar, J C
—A T Frink.
s, Pekin—A T Frink, C E File, P
ller.
brahmas—W Dawson, M E Daw-
ocks—M Fralick, Mrs A Wagar.
d Plymouth rocks—M B Mills, M
F Vandebogart.
Plymouth rocks—M Fralick, W
Chas Stevens.
Leghorns—W Dawson, J M Haw-
Vandebogart.
Leghorns—T Creighton, W Daw-
Creighton.
comb Leghorns, white—F W Hart.
Minorcas—H Ming, Chas Stevens.
Hamburgs—F W Hart, W Daw-
ans—W Dawson.
dotties, white—F Vandebogart, J
l & Son.

Red potatoes—E. R. Sills, P. E. R. Mil-
ler, R. Nugent.
Any other variety potatoes—R. Nu-
gent, P. E. R. Miller, C. E. File.
Six varieties potatoes—E. R. Sills, J.
W. Hall.
Cabbage, white—Thompson Bros., A.
J. Dunbar, A. Walker.
Cabbage, red—A. Walker, E. R. Sills,
A. J. Dunbar.
Swedish turnips—M. A. Shibley, A.
Walker, R. Nugent.
Six Globe mangolds—A. Gilmour, R.
Nugent, J. C. Creighton.
Pumpkin—R. Madden, Thompson Bros.,
P. E. R. Miller.
Squash—W. Brandon, A. J. Dunbar, A.
Gilmour.
Carrots, improved short white—A. S.
Martin, Mrs. A. Wagar, A. Gilmour.
Intermediate half-long carrots—A. J.
Dunbar, Thompson Bros., Mrs. C. H.
Asselstine.
Cauliflower—A. J. Dunbar, A. Gil-
more, E. R. Sills.
White or yellow onions—E. R. Sills, J.
C. Long, Thompson Bros.
Red onions—A. J. Dunbar, Thompson
Bros., E. R. Sills.
Sugar beets—A. Gilmour, F. D. Vande-
bogart, J. C. Creighton.
Turnip rooted beets—C. E. File, A. J.
Dunbar, A. Walker.
Mangold Wurtzels—A. Gilmour, R.
Nugent, T. G. Fortt.
Blood beets—A. Walker, A. Gilmour, R.
Nugent.
Table parsnips—A. J. Dunbar, C. and
E. Parrott, A. Gilmour.
White celery—J. C. Long, A. J. Dun-
bar.
Red celery—A. J. Dunbar, J. C. Long.
Water melons—Thompson Bros.
Vegetable oysters or salsify—A. Wal-
ker, A. J. Dunbar, A. Gilmour.
ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.
Judge—Frank Onderdonk, Prince Edward
Red Alexander—J. C. Long, J. F.
Parks, L. Hartman.
(Continued on page 5.)

Experienced Buyers Appreciate Our Efforts.
Experienced buyers recognize the fac
that our efforts are always directed with
a view of serving the public satisfactorily
and well. Accuracy in dispensing and
perfect purity of drugs, have established
our reputation
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Is the world's leading medicine to-day for
the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, blood
diseases, nerve troubles and liver and
kidney complaints. This marvellous
medicine is doing a happy work in thou-
sands of our Canadian homes. The use of
one bottle convinces all doubters. Our
stock of Paine's Celery Compound is fresh
and genuine. Thos B. Wallace, Druggist,
Napanea, Ont.

of Gore street	1	1/5	..	..	3 63	3.25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Brook street	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Part of Lot No. 17,	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
east side of Main st.,	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
known as the Agricul-	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
tural grounds	1	1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..

IRVINE PARKS,
County Treasurer's Office,
Napanea, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanea, in the County of Lennox
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.
BUSINESS SCHOOL FOUNDED 1877.
Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying import-
ant places as book-keepers and shorthand re-
porters.
\$37 pays board, room, tuition, electric light,
use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and
laundry, etc. for 10 weeks—longer time at same
rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two
or more entering at the same time from same
family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping,
who is also an expert penman, and a specialist
in shorthand in constant attendance. The
teachers in the literary department also assist
in the work. The high character of the College
is a guarantee of thoroughness.
New Commercial Hall one of the finest in
Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penman-
ship free. Address.
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

WANTED!
A Good Representative
To sell Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanea and
near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary
or commission basis. We have under cul-
tivation over 600 acres and have the best
and most complete list of nursery stock in
Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed
free from disease, to be delivered in good
condition, true to name, or purchase money
refunded. Our representative will have
exclusive territory. Apply now.
PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
39-3-m Toronto, Ont.

Have you Any Junk?
If so, please call up 'phone
No. 32 or drop me a postal
card and I will send for same
and pay the
Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk,
such as Rags, Bones, all kinds
of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass,
Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots
and Shoes, and Old Papers, in
fact all kinds of old
JUNK
I pay cash for Rough or
Rendered Tallow, and all kinds
of Grease.
Chas. Stevens.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, En-
gineers and others who realize the advisability of
having their Patent business transacted by Ex-
perts. Preliminary advice free. Charges mode-
rate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon
request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg.
Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

ROAD NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Council of
the Township of Richmond intends at its next
session, to be held on Monday the 6th day of
October, 1902, to introduce a By-Law for its
first reading, for the assuming of the Road
Allowance, lying between the Seventh and
Eighth Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to
13 inclusive in accordance with the survey of
William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor.
And all persons interested are required to
take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
ABRAM WINTERS,
Selby, Sept. 2nd., 1902. Township Clerk

**Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Company, Limited.**
DESERONTO- ROCHESTER, N.Y.
1000 ISLANDS
Str. North King Commencing Sept 7th
Sundays at 10.00 p. m. for Summerville, N. Y.
(port of Rochester). Returning Steamer will
arrive Sundays at 5.10 a. m. and leave for
Pictou, Kingston, 1000 Islands and Gananoque.
DESERONTO-KINGSTON-BELLEVILLE
Sts. Aletha commencing Sept. 2nd will leave
on Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays at 7.30 a. m. for Bay Ports and Kingston.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer
will leave at 8.45 a. m. for Northport and Belle-
ville.
For further information apply to
H. H. GILDERSLLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager. Agent,
Kingston. Napanea

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—
give you a firm foothold and you can walk
far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c.
All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the
DUNLOP CUSHION PADS
They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained
tendons—cracked hoofs—balling and cankers.
Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can
put them on.
WRITE FOR CATALOG.
The Dunlop Tire Co. LIMITED
TORONTO
C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop
Carriage Tires."

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb Sals -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Eli Carbonate Sals -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Essence of Peppermint

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

— OF —

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tweed	0	6 30	3 35		Deseronto	4	7 00		
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43		Deseronto Junction	9	7 15		
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55		Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Maribank	13	7 10	4 15		Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 30		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 00	5 15
Wilson	24				Camden East	19	8 35	1 13	5 25
Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 48	Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Mudlake Bridge	28				Galbraith	25			
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	5 10	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 50
Galbraith	33	8 25	3 05	5 23	Mudlake Bridge	30			
Yarker	35	9 00	3 35	5 35	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	6 02
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48	Wilson	34			
Thomson's Mills	40				Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 25
Newburgh	41	3 25	3 25	5 58	Erinsville	41	9 55		6 31
Strathcona	42	9 40	3 35	6 06	Maribank	45	10 10		6 56
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 25	Larkins	51	10 35		7 10

PRIZE LIST.

(Continued from page 4.)

American golden russets—L. Creighton, T. G. Portt, C. W. Hambly.
Baldwin—J. A. Peterson, C. W. Neville, J. F. Parks.
Ben Davis—J. A. Peterson, C. W. Neville, J. F. Parks.
Culvert apples—C. E. File, J. A. Peterson, J. C. Creighton.
Duchess of Oldenburgh—E. R. Sills, J. F. Parks, P. E. R. Miller.
King of Tompkins County—J. A. Peterson, J. F. Parks, T. G. Portt.
Maiden's blush—Robt. Madden, J. F. Parks, J. C. Creighton.
Rhode Island Greenings—Robt. Madden, J. F. Parks, N. B. Miller.
Snow apples—C. W. Hambly, J. M. Hawley, J. C. Long.
Wealthy apples—A. E. Paul, J. M. Hawley, W. Miller.
Yellow Bell Flower—N. B. Miller, J. M. Hawley, J. C. Long.
Northern Spy apples—N. B. Miller, J. C. Creighton, J. F. Parks.
Pearl—A. J. Dunbar, P. E. R. Miller, F. D. Vandebogart.
Grapes—J. C. Long, Mrs. A. Wagar, L. Hartman.
Red pepper, best plant—A. Walker, C. E. File, J. Dunbar.
Tomatoes—E. R. Sills, J. A. Peterson, Amos Snider.
Citrons—A. Walker, J. C. Long.
Floral display—C. H. Weiler, Mrs. A. Wagar.
Tolman Sweets—Robt. Madden, C. W. Hambly, J. C. Creighton.
Crab apples—J. C. Long, J. M. Hawley, P. E. R. Miller.

DIARY PRODUCTS.

Judges—Mrs. Jas. B. Miller, Mrs. E. R. Sills.
Pirkin or crock of butter—L. Hartman, Thos. Clancy, C. E. File.
Butter in prints—Mrs. A. Wagar, C. E. File, L. Hartman.
Home made bread—M. Fralick, J. C. Creighton, Mrs. C. H. Asselstine.
Honey in comb—Mrs. A. Wagar, L. Hartman.
Exhibit and quality extracted honey by producer—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman.
Cheese—P. E. R. Miller, Geo. Clancy, Thos. Clancy.
Canned fruit—Stella Barber, Mrs. A. Wagar, P. E. R. Miller.
Catsup—J. C. Long, L. Hartman, Stella Barber.
Home-made cucumber pickles—Mrs. A. Wagar, Roland Hawley, Mrs. C. H. Asselstine.
Home-made mustard pickles—Mrs. A. Wagar, Mrs. C. H. Asselstine.
Home-made mixed pickles—Mrs. A. Wagar, J. C. Long, L. Hartman.
Home-made pickled red cabbage—J. C. Long, R. W. Aylsworth, A. Walker.
Home-made pickled onions—Mrs. A. Wagar, R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman.
Pickled cauliflower—Mrs. A. Wagar, A. Gilmore, L. Hartman.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Manufactured in 1901.

Judges—Byron Derbyshire, J. J. Johnston.
10 yards Canadian tweed—A. Walker.
Home blankets—A. Walker, Madole & Wilson.
Coarse boots—A. D. McRossie.
Fine boots and shoes—A. D. McRossie.
Farming harness—Geo. Clancy, C. A. Graham.
Carriage harness—C. A. Graham.
Single set carriage harness—C. A. Graham, C. D. Wagar.
Pianos and organs—F. W. Hart, R. B. Allen.
Display made by merchant—C. A. Graham, Madole & Wilson.
Furs by merchant—C. A. Graham.
Best display of robes and hides, with hair or wool, manufactured in the counties—J. W. Courtney.
Best display of leather manufactured in the counties—J. W. Courtney.

LADIES' WORK, USEFUL.

Judges—Harmon Weese, Mrs. H. Weese.
Flannel—L. Hartman, A. Walker.
Blankets—R. W. Aylsworth, M. A. Shibley.
Woolen carpet—L. Hartman, A. Mahood.
Rag carpet—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman.
Hearth rug—J. B. Miller, Stella Barber.
Stockings, hand-made—L. Hartman, H. Walker.
Socks—L. Hartman, Amos Snider.
Woolen mitts—L. Hartman, M. A. Shibley.
Quilt—A. Gilmore, Stella Barber.
Knitted quilt—Stella Barber, R. Nugent.
Slumbering rug—R. W. Aylsworth, M. A. Shibley.
Log cabin quilt—R. McGinness, John Williams.
Coverlet—A. Gilmore, M. A. Shibley.
Shawl—R. J. Delong, L. Hartman.
Gentlemen's white shirt—R. W. Aylsworth, P. E. R. Miller.

Crochet quilt, open pattern—P. J. Miller, Stella Barber, A. Snider.
Crochet table mats, fine—Stella Barber, P. E. R. Miller, A. Snider.
Collection knitted lace—L. Hartman, B. W. Aylsworth, M. A. Shibley.
Knitted shawl, wool—L. Hartman, E. R. Miller.
Knitted skirt, wool—L. Hartman, E. R. Miller, A. Gilmore.
Knitted slippers, wool finish—R. Aylsworth, A. Snider, L. Hartman.
Crochet cape—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman, J. M. Hawley.
Knitted cape—R. W. Aylsworth, Snider, P. E. R. Miller.
Battenburg table cover—P. E. R. Miller, M. A. Shibley.
Battenburg sofa pillow—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman, Stella Barber.
Duchess lace handkerchief—L. Hartman.
Honiton lace handkerchief—Stella Barber, P. E. R. Miller, J. M. Hawley.
Point lace center—E. R. Miller, Hartman, Stella Barber.
Point lace handkerchief—P. E. R. Miller, Chas. Stevens.
Tatting—Stella Barber, L. Hartman, P. E. R. Miller.
Ribbon work—Stella Barber.
Coronation braid work—L. Hartman, Stella Barber.

FINE ARTS.

Judge—J. S. Hulett.
Oil painting, scenery—S. Barber, Long, L. Hartman.
Collection photographs—E. Richardson, A. E. Paul.
Photographs finished in water colors—E. Richardson, J. H. Smith, J. Long.
Photographs, India Ink—E. Richardson, J. H. Smith, J. Long.
Pencil drawing—Stella Barber, J. Hawley.
Drawing in water colors—Stella Barber.
Crayon portraits—E. Richardson, A. Wagar, E. J. Holcomb.
Assessment of bracket and woodwork—J. C. Long, J. M. Hawley.
Collection stuffed birds—M. B. Mrs. A. Wagar.
Best display photographic work—Richardson.
Collection of oil paintings—F. S. Stella Barber.
China painting—A. E. Paul, Barber, L. Hartman.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

John Carson—Raw-hide whip for single turnout, driven by lady—Hambly.
Boyle & Son—20 rods Ellwood's fence, for best pair general purpose horses—B. E. Johnson.
Thos. Symington—For best Timothy seed and best bushel of Clover—W. B. Clark.
Madole & Wilson—One pair blankets for best walking team—Glinness.
A. E. Paul—Japanese Biscuit Box best dozen home-made buns—R. Long.
Thos. B. Wallace—\$2.00 for bushel potatoes—J. C. Creighton.
F. L. Hooper—Lamp for best loaves home-made bread—J. C. Clancy.
C. A. Graham—\$4.00 value in best sofa pillow—S. Barber.
J. J. Haines—One pair ladies' press boots for best six lbs. bustle prints—R. J. Delong.
J. F. Smith—One Lawry's best for best five lbs. butter—A. B. J. L. Boyce—For foals by Von 1902 foals—A. Frisken, R. Herri 1901 foals—J. R. McPherson, S. 1900 foals—S. Hogle.
Potter & Blanchard—For Book foals, 1902—M. Garrison, J. R. Pherson, Alex. Hewitt, J. C. Loi.
F. D. Miller—For best suckling from Patchen Wilkes, Jr.—R. Bris H. Smith, M. B. Grooms.
G. H. Williams—For best foal by Lewie O. Thrieve—H. Creighton V. Price, T. G. Portt.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Cl
1 Sept. 16, 1901

Council met in special session Tuesday evening, Mayor Rutta siding.

Members present, Waller, I Lapum and Carson.
Coun. Waller informed the council that a number of citizens had planned to hunt about the way of the small boys of the town council themselves, and he thought it about time the Chief of Police more active steps to remedy the Boys between the ages of nine fourteen were allowed to hang

Deseronto.		Miles		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	3 35			
Larkin	7	6 38	3 43			
Marbank	13	7 10	4 15			
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 30			
Tamworth	20	7 49	2 25	4 40		
Wilson	24					
Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 48		
Mudlake Bridge	28					
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	5 10		
Galbraith	33					
Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 23		
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 35		
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48		
Thomson's Mills	40					
Newburgh	41	9 40	3 35	6 08		
Strathcona	49	9 55	3 50	6 25		
Napanee	49					
Lve Napanee	49					
Deseronto Junction	54			7 00		
Arr Deseronto	54			7 15		

Deseronto and Napanee		Miles		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	4	6 45				
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00				
Arr Napanee	9	7 15				
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30		
Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 40		
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00		
Thomson's Mills	18					
Camden East	19	8 25	1 00	5 15		
Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25		
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40		
Galbraith	25					
Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 50		
Mudlake Bridge	30					
Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	6 02		
Wilson	34					
Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 25		
Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30		
Marbank	45	10 10		6 50		
Larkins	51	10 35		7 10		
Stoco	55	10 60		7 20		
Arr Tweed	58	11 05		7 30		

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Miles		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0					
G.T.R. Junction	2			4 00		
Glenvale	10			4 33		
Murvale	14			4 45		
Arr Harrowsmith	19			5 00		
Lv Sydenham	23	8 00				
Harrowsmith	19	8 10		5 00		
Frontenac	22					
Yarker	26	8 35		5 15		
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 35		
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 48		
Thomson's Mills	31					
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 58		
Strathcona	34	9 40	3 35	6 08		
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 25		
Lve Napanee	40					
Deseronto Junction	45			7 00		
Arr Deseronto	49			7 15		

Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.		Miles		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	4	6 45				
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00				
Arr Napanee	9	7 15				
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30		
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 50		
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00		
Thomson's Mills	18					
Camden East	19	8 25	1 00	5 15		
Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25		
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40		
Frontenac	27					
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00		6 10		
Sydenham	34			6 25		
Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 00		6 10		
Murvale	35	9 15		6 25		
Glenvale	39	9 25		6 30		
G.T.R. Junction	47	9 45		6 50		
Arr Kingston	49	10 00		7 00		

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager

H. B. SHIERWOOD, Superintendent

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., (C. M., M.C.P.S.) Physician and Surgeon

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc.

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 57

THE - DOMINION - BANK CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000 RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED. INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY. FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON. T. S. BILL, Manager. Napanee Branch.

DEROCHE & MADIEN Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Office—Grange block, Money to Loan at "lower than the owes" rate H. M. DEROCHE, Q.C. 5-17 J. H. MADDEN T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor, MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

ROBERT LIGHT MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Wartman Bros. DENTISTS. Graduates Royal College & Toronto University Office over Doxsee's. Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST..... 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Bee Hives and Sections ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Orders Solicited.

Wood For Sale! Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

S. CASEY DENISON.

hooch. Woolen carpet—L. Hartman, A. Ma. Rag carpet—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman. Hearth rug—J. B. Miller, Stella Barber. Stockings, hand-made—L. Hartman, H. Walker. Socks—L. Hartman, Amos Snider. Woolen mitts—L. Hartman, M. A. Shibley. Quilt—A. Gilmore, Stella Barber. Knitted quilt—Stella Barber, R. Nugent. Slumbering rug—R. W. Aylsworth, M. A. Shibley. Log cabin quilt—R. McGinness, John Williams. Coverlet—A. Gilmore, M. A. Shibley. Shawl—R. J. DeLong, L. Hartman. Gentleman's white shirt—R. W. Aylsworth, P. E. R. Miller. Assorted of ladies' bracket work—L. Hartman, M. A. Shibley. LADIES' WORK.

Judges—Mrs. John Yerex, Miss Edith Sharp. Embroidered pillow, Roman—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman, A. Snider. Embroidered pillow on silk, cotton or linen—Stella Barber, L. Hartman, J. M. Hawley. Embroidered table cover on linen or art cloth—L. Hartman, Stella Barber, J. M. Hawley. Embroidered cake dollys—Stella Barber, L. Hartman. Collection dollys—L. Hartman, Stella Barber, Mrs. C. H. Asselstine. Embroidering on Hannel—L. Hartman, R. W. Aylsworth, J. Herring & Sons. Embroidering on muslin—J. M. Hawley, J. Herring & Sons. Tea cozy—L. Hartman, Stella Barber, M. A. Shibley. Jewel work—L. Hartman, Stella Barber, M. A. Shibley. Mount Mellick embroidery—Stella Barber, L. Hartman, J. Herring & Sons. Embroidered table centre—Stella Barber. Embroidered centre, tray and carver, inset—P. E. R. Miller, Stella Barber. Drawn work on linen or silk—P. E. R. Miller, J. M. Hawley, L. Hartman. Embroidery on net—R. W. Aylsworth, P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman. Reversible embroidery—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman, Stella Barber. Embroidered pillow shams—Stella Barber, P. E. R. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth. Toilet sets—Stella Barber, L. Hartman, P. E. R. Miller. Embroidered scarf—R. W. Aylsworth, J. M. Hawley, Amos Snider. Scarf, hand painted—P. E. R. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth, Stella Barber. Scarf, with lace ends—M. A. Shibley, R. W. Aylsworth, J. M. Hawley. Darning on net—L. Hartman, P. E. R. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth. Outline work—L. Hartman, J. M. Hawley, R. W. Aylsworth. Berlin wool work—L. Hartman, P. E. R. Miller, A. Snider. Netting—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hartman, Stella Barber. Silk embroidery—Stella Barber, A. Snider, L. Hartman. Five o'clock tea set—P. E. R. Miller, A. E. Paul, J. C. Long. Painting on bolting—R. W. Aylsworth, L. Hartman, Stella Barber. Crazy patchwork silk quilt—Stella Barber, Mrs. A. Wagar, R. McGinness. Silk piece spread—R. W. Aylsworth, R. McGinness, M. A. Shibley. Crochet lace cotton—R. W. Aylsworth, Stella Barber, R. W. Aylsworth. Crochet lace, silk or linen—J. H. Smith, L. Hartman, Mrs. Wagar. Crochet lace, wool, fine and coarse—Mrs. A. Wagar, R. W. Aylsworth, Chas. Stevens. Crochet Afghan, wool—Stella Barber, R. W. Aylsworth, J. M. Hawley. Crochet shawl, wool—A. Snider, R. W. Aylsworth, Stella Barber. Crochet shirt, wool—L. Hartman, P. E. R. Miller. Crochet slippers, wool—A. Snider, L. Hartman, Mrs. C. H. Asselstine. Crochet quilt, close pattern—E. R. Silis, Jas. B. Miller, R. W. Aylsworth.

OUR PERFECT SYSTEM. Our perfect system for accurate and quick dispensing has met with the approval of all who have brought their prescriptions to our store. Our equipment is modern and complete in every department. Toilet goods, Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, etc., in endless variety.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. This wonderful life-giving remedy is recommended to all with confidence. It is a true nerve bracer and system purifier, and gives marvellous results to the sick. Our supply is always fresh and genuine. Our store for Paine's Celery Compound.

T. A. HUFFMAN, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

Council met in special session Tuesday evening, Mayor Rutland presiding. Members present, Waller, Lapum and Carson. Coun. Waller informed the that a number of citizens have complained to him about the way the small boys of the town occupy themselves, and he thought about time the Chief of Police more active steps to remedy the Boys between the ages of fourteen were allowed to hang the opera and such places with cigarettes and cursing and s. Coun. Lowry said that just he saw two small boys on the square smoking stubs of cigars using language that was filthy. The chief is truant of should see that these boys at school. Another nuisance is and one which should be stopped allowing loafers to hang around corners, the most of the time intoxicated, and often ladies who take the road to get by.

School Returned to the Clerk

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME
William Rankin.....	John
do	John
do	Edwa
Chas. McBride.....	Jas. A
William Rankin.....	Jos. I
do	H. Jo
do	Thos.
do	Phila
do	Edwa
Cecilia Balantine	Danik
Walter Gausden	Willi
William Rankin	Georg
do	Willi
do	Chas.
Joseph Fox	Josep
William Rankin	John
W. A. Rose.....	Georg
do	Fran
Maggie McGregor....	Harv
S. Shields.....	Jas.

I hereby certify

Dated at Napanee, this 10th

ocket quilt, open pattern—P. E. R. er, Stella Barber, A. Snider.
ocket table mats, fine—Stella Bar- P. E. R. Miller, A. Snider.
lection knitted lace—L. Hartman, W. Aylsworth, M. A. Shibley, nitted shawl, wool—L. Hartman, P. E. Miller.
nitted skirt, wool—L. Hartman, P. E. Miller, A. Gilmore.
nitted slippers, wool finish—R. W. sworth, A. Snider, L. Hartman.
ocket cape—P. E. R. Miller, L. Hart- J. M. Hawley.
nitted cape—R. W. Aylsworth, A. er, P. E. R. Miller.
ttenburg table cover—P. E. R. Mil- M. A. Shibley.
ttenburg sofa pillow—P. E. R. Mil- L. Hartman, Stella Barber.
tches lace handkerchief—L. Hart-
nition lace handkerchief—Stella Bar- P. E. R. Miller, J. M. Hawley.
int lace centre—P. E. R. Miller, L. tman, Stella Barber.
int lace handkerchief—P. E. R. er, Chas. Stevens.
ting—Stella Barber, L. Hartman, R. Miller.
bbon work—Stella Barber.
onation braid work—L. Hartman, a Barber.

FINE ARTS.
Judge—J. S. Hulett.
painting, scenery—S. Barber, J. C. s, L. Hartman.
lection photographs—E. Richard- A. E. Paul.
otographs finished in water colors Richardson, J. H. Smith, J. C. f.
otographs, India ink—E. R. Sills.
nail drawing—Stella Barber, J. M. ley.
awing in water colors—Stella Bar- ayon portraits—E. Richardson, Mrs. Vagar, E. J. Holcomb.
ortment of bracket and carved, lwork—J. C. Long, J. M. Hawley.
lection stuffed birds—M. B. Mills, A. Wagar.
st display photographic work—E. ardsen.
lection of oil paintings—F. S. Scott, a Barber.
ina painting—A. E. Paul, Stella er, L. Hartman.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
hn Carson—Raw-hide whip for best le turnout, driven by lady—C. W. bly.
yle & Son—20 rods Eliwood's wire s, for best pair general purpose es—B. E. Johnson.
os. Symington — For best bushel lthy seed and best bushel of Alsike er—W. B. Clark.
dole & Wilson — One pair horse ets for best walking team—M. Mc- ess.
E. Paul—Japanese Biscuit Bowl for dozen home-made buns—R. J. De- os. B. Wallace—\$2.00 for best el potatoes—J. C. Creighton.
L. Hooper—Lamp for best two s home-made bread—J. C. Creigh-

A. Graham—\$4.00 value in furs for sofa pillow—S. Barber.
J. Haines—One pair ladies' Em- s boots for best six lbs. butter in s—R. J. Delong.
F. Smith—One Lawry's best hams best five lbs. butter—A. B. Paul.
L. Boyes—For foals by Von Sirius. foals—A. Frisken, R. Herrington.
foals—J. R. McPherson, S. Hogle. foals—S. Hogle.
ter & Blanchard—For Bookmaker s, 1902—M. Garrison, J. R. Mc- son, Alex. Hewitt, J. C. Long.
D. Miller—For best suckling colt Patchen Wilkes, Jr.—R. Brisco, J. nth, M. B. Grooms.
H. Williams—For best foal of 1902 ewie O'Thrive—H. Creighton, A. rice, T. G. Portt.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
Sept. 16, 1902.

ouncil met in special session on day evening, Mayor Rutan pre- ig.
embers present, Waller, Lowry, am and Carson,
oun. Waller informed the council a number of citizens had com- ed to him about the way some of small boys of the town conducted selves, and he thought it was it time the Chief of Police took s active steps to remedy this evil. s between the ages of nine and ten were allowed to hang around

PE-RU-NA
IS THE
WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND,
So Says Mrs. Rose, of New York City,
And Tens of Thousands of Other Women.



Mrs. Jennie Rose, 362 W. Twenty-Second Street, New York City, writes:
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "Peruna is a blessing to suffering women. I suffered with female trouble since I began menstruation, and every month I suffered two and three days of untold agony, and had to arrange my work and duties so as to be in bed every month for two days at least.

"My brother was cured of Bright's Disease from the use of Peruna and so I determined to try it for my trouble.

"Imagine my great joy when I found that it relieved me quite a bit the first month and I was entirely without pain during that period after having used Peruna only four months.

"This is about two years ago and all during that time I have suffered no pain. I can now come and go as I like and consider Peruna woman's best friend and wish that every suffering woman might know that she can find relief through the use of this medicine."

Truly yours,

MRS. JENNIE ROSE.

Mrs. Ellen Thompson, Battle Town, Ky., writes:

"When I wrote you for advice I was very bad off. When I received your letter I commenced using Peruna and it did just what you said it would. I have had a cough for about fifteen years and your medicine has done me more good than anything I have ever used. I am so thankful to you for your advice to me."—Mrs. Ellen Thompson.

Mrs. James Eighmey, Grape, Mich., writes:

"I have been troubled with pain before and during my monthlies ever since I was seventeen. I was also troubled with other female weakness. I took your treatment, and am now well, and thank you for your kind advice."—Mrs. James Eighmey.

Mrs. John Meyers, Erhart, O., writes:
"I have been a sufferer from chronic catarrh for years and have thereby lost the sense of smell entirely. I had four of the best physicians in this vicinity without receiving any benefit whatever.

"Now I am once more a well woman. I find Peruna to be the best medicine in the world as it has done me more good than my physician could have done for me. My friends say I look ten years younger. I tell them that Peruna did it. I can't thank you enough for your free advice."—Mrs. John Meyers.

Mrs. Ida Baker, Portsmouth, O., writes:

"I am glad to say that I am well. I have taken Peruna and feel better than I have for ten years; have gained twelve pounds and am still gaining. When I wrote to you for advice I had given up all hope of being well again, and I feel that it has saved my life."—Mrs. Ida Baker.

Alice Scott, of Franklin, Ky., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"For seven long years I had been a constant sufferer from catarrh of the pelvic organs which resulted in displacement of the uterus. I wrote you telling you all my complaints from the beginning to the present, made happy and much encouraged every time by your kind and fatherly letters of advice and instruction. I am now a strong woman weighing 148 pounds."—Alice Scott.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium Columbus, Ohio.

BELL ROCK.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson preached an eloquent and instructive sermon in the Methodist church here on the 7th inst.
Miss Grace Pomeroy is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. M. Yorke, of Verona.
Miss Lma Gonyou, of Selby, was the guest of Miss Minnie Wheeler last week.
The separate school west of this village commenced the first day of the term with a good attendance.
Miss C. Wood, the popular teacher

lots of work in town to be had, and at good wages, and Coun. Waller was of the opinion that if these fellows would not work they should be arrested and sent to jail.
Moved by Coun. Lapum, seconded by Coun. Carson, that the Police Committee be instructed to interview the chief and inform him that he is expected to look more closely after his duties, and state the council's views on the matter. Every member present voted yea.

from Mrs. Jas. Hosey's to Presbyterian church; from A. W. Grange's to John T. Grange's.
Councillor Waller introduced the following motion, seconded by Coun. Lowry: That the solicitor of the corporation be instructed to give the necessary thirty days' notice, and take all steps necessary under the contract between the John R. Scott Co. and the Municipality of the Town of Napawee to forfeit and take possession of the electric light plant forfeited to the

neil met in special session on ay evening, Mayor Rutan pre-
nbers present, Waller, Lowry,
n and Carson,
n. Waller informed the council
number of citizens had com-
d to him about the way some of
all boys of the town conducted
elves, and he thought it was
time the Chief of Police took
active steps to remedy this evil.
between the ages of nine and
en were allowed to hang around
pera and such places smoking
ttes and cursing and swearing.
Lowry said that just recently
v two small boys on the market
e smoking stubs of cigars and
language that was extremely
The chief is truant officer and
I see that these boys are off to
Another nuisance in town,
ne which should be stopped, is
ing loafers to hang around the
s, the most of the time half in-
ated, and often ladies would have
e the road to get by. There is

lots of work in town to be had, and at
good wages, and Coun. Waller was of
the opinion that if these fellows would
not work they should be arrested and
sent to jail.

Moved by Coun. Lapum, seconded by
Coun. Carson, that the Police Com-
mittee be instructed to interview the
chief and inform him that he is ex-
pected to look more closely after his
duties, and state the council's views
on the matter. Every member present
voted yea.

Moved by Couns. Lapum and Lowry
that 4 mills on the dollar be refunded
on the assessment of J. W. Storms'
property for 1901 and 1902, in full
settlement of all claims for reductions
made to this council. Carried.

The Street Committee were given
instructions to proceed with the build-
ing of the following crossings, said
crossings to be granolithic: From
Jas. Perry's house to Thompson's;
from Madden Bros. to John Lowry's;
from E. S. Lapum's to Parrott's; from
Miss Shirley's to Mrs. McHenry's;

from Mrs. Jas. Hosey's to Presbyterian
church; from A. W. Grange's to John
T. Grange's.

Councillor Waller introduced the
following motion, seconded by Coun.
Lowry: That the solicitor of the cor-
poration be instructed to give the
necessary thirty days' notice, and take
all steps necessary under the contract
between the John R. Scott Co. and the
Municipality of the Town of Napanee
to forfeit and take possession of the
electric light plant forfeited to the
municipality under the terms of the
said contract by reason of the breaches
thereof in not furnishing current for
twenty-four hours each day, and not
supplying to customers a voltage of
104 volts, and any other breaches that
may have occurred. The said notice
to be given forthwith and acted on as
soon as the thirty days have ex-
pired. The motion was carried, every
member present voting for it.

A number of accounts were disposed
of.

Council adjourned.

BELL ROCK.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson preached an
eloquent and instructive sermon in the
Methodist church here on the 7th inst.

Miss Grace Pomeroy is visiting her
aunt, Mrs. E. M. Yorke, of Verona.

Miss Lena Gonyou, of Selby, was
the guest of Miss Minnie Wheeler last
week.

The separate school west of this
village commenced the first day of the
term with a good attendance.

Miss C. Wood, the popular teacher
of our public school, spent her holiday
on the 1st inst. at Sydenham.

Mr. W. Brooks has purchased a new
up-to-date engine to run his thresher
and feed-mill.

Sagriff Bros. have lost twenty-four
calves out of a drove of twenty-eight.

Miss Elsie Moir has gone to Sarnia
to visit her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Benn.

Visitors:—Miss L. Goode at Mrs.
Geo. Veeley's; Mr. M. Yorke and
daughter, Edith, of Tamworth, at J.
Yorke's; Ernest L. Amey, of Moscow,
at his home here on Sunday.

Schedule of Summary Convictions

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 9th day of September, 1902.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO OR TO BE P'D TO SAID JUSTICE	TO WHOM PAID TO OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVA TIONS, IF ANY.
Am Rankin.....	John Carr	Assault	June 14, '02	James Daly ..	\$ 1.00	Forthwith ..	County ..	.....
do	John McGowan	Vagrancy	do 19, '02	do ..	.....	.....	.....	Central Prison 6 months.
do	Edward Plews	do	do 20, '02	do ..	.....	.....	.....	do
McBride	Jas. Aneley	Inf. Liq. License Act..	do 27, '02	do ..	1.00	Forthwith ..	.....	.....
Am Rankin.....	Jos. Pantessel and H. Johnson	Disorderly Conduct...	July 1, '02	do ..	2.00	do ..	.....	Not Paid.....
do	Thos. Haywood	Offering goods for sale without license	do 3, '02	do ..	2.00	do ..	Town ..	.....
do	Philander Duncan	Profane Language....	do 5, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	do ..	.....
do	Edward H. Perry	Drunk and Disorderly	do 24, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	do ..	.....
a Balantine	Daniel Outwater	Injury to Property ...	do 25, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	Complain't ..	.....
r Gausden	William Miles	Assault	Aug. 22, '02	do ..	2.00	do ..	County ..	.....
Am Rankin	George Rowe	Begging without Lic..	do 20, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	Town ..	.....
do	William Miles	Drunk and Disorderly	do 25, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	do ..	.....
do	Chas. Oliver	Immoderate Driving..	do 30, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	do ..	.....
h Fox	Joseph Morgan	Assault	do 28, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	County ..	.....
Am Rankin	John Hickey	Drunk and Disorderly	Sept. 1, '02	do ..	1.00	do ..	Town ..	.....
L. Rose	George Murphy	Inf. Liq. License Act..	.....	do ..	.....	.....	.....	Left jurisdiction
do	Frank Robertson	do	do 4, '02	do ..	25.00	.....	.....	Not yet paid ..
ie McGregor	Harvey Wood	Insulting Language ..	July 28, '02	B. S. O'Loughlin	15.00	do ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to com. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Tp. Treas	.....
elds	Jas. Rodgers	Assault	Aug. 10, '02	Jas. Aylesworth	1.00	do ..	.....	.....

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending September 9th, 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

at Napanee, this 10th day of September, A. D., 1902.

HOUSEHOLD.

IN THE NURSERY.

She is only half a mother who does not see her own child in every child.

One of our best writers says: "A child brought up without the knowledge of pet animals, is a solitary being, no matter if there be brothers and sisters; while a child that has animals to tend is never quite alone.

The ignorance and mistakes in feeding children appear little short of diabolical in their intent and effects. It is a far cry from the stupid untaught mother who feeds her nursing baby at the table with sausage, baked beans and pickle, varied with sips of strong coffee, to the painfully well-read mother who nearly banishes pleasure from her children's lives for fear of possible injury.

A mistaken idea is that sugar is bad for children. It is, on the contrary, one of the most nourishing articles of diet, and taken pure with food is quite wholesome. Not so, however, in the form of sweets eaten at all hours of the day, and of more than doubtful composition.

Children should be instructed and encouraged to perform little offices of kindness to visiting guests, such as opening and closing a door for them, picking up anything that may be dropped, and not crowding themselves rudely upon them. They should be carefully trained to knock at the door before entering anyone's bed chamber. A disregard of this etiquette is frequently very annoying to visitors who may be surprised when in the act of dressing. Even very small children can be taught this courtesy, as well as some other points, such as rising respectfully when a stranger or old person enters the room, to give up the most comfortable seat, nearest the fire or light, and to avoid passing between others when talking, or between them and the fire, and to apologize for an accident or mistake.

Rest is a remedy which may be given to babies in heroic doses, with only the happiest results. Keeping a baby continually in the room with a noisy group of older people, frequent handling and caressing, and, above all, the fashionable exhibition of its unusual precocity and intellectual acquirements to admiring friends, add greatly to its too commonly inherited nervous irritability.

"If a child has swallowed anything that will not digest," said a noted physician, "particularly if it is sharp, let him eat immediately two or three pieces of dry bread. This is very apt to surround the object swallowed with a sort of coating. In addition, let the food for several days be more solid than usual and under no circumstances give purgative medicine. The chances are that the child will feel no trouble from the carelessness."

FRUIT FOR FUTURE DAYS.

Candied Apples and Quinces.—Pare and cut equal quantities of apples and quinces. First cook the quinces in sufficient water to cover them, till they are tender. Take them out and cook the apples in the same water. Put in a jar or kettle a layer of quinces, then of apples, till all are used. Pour over them a syrup made of 1-lb. sugar to one lb. quinces, dissolved in a little water, and let it stand over night. The next day heat them thoroughly and seal in cans.

LONDON'S PAWNBROKER.

The British "Uncle" Advances More Than Things Cost.

We imagine that few, if any, of our readers are aware of what "mosking" is, since even so experienced a magistrate as Mr. Shell was compelled the other day to confess to entire ignorance of both the word and the practice which it represents. Mosking is professional pawning, and there is, perhaps, no more remarkable calling pursued in all London. The ordinary citizen whom stress of circumstances drives to seek assistance from the poor man's barker never expects to get the full value of his pledge, and recognizes that the pawnbroker could not live if he did. But the mosker looks not only for the value of the article, but for a profit on what he paid for it, and the amazing thing is that he gets it. There are, it appears, jewelers who make a specialty of supplying the mosker with the articles he requires, and who get up their goods so carefully as to deceive even the very elect among "uncles," says the London Globe.

To such an extent has this gone that one lawyer yesterday described it as a "well-known custom of the trade," and certainly the results must be satisfactory to their clients, for we find that the result of the police inquiries is that obtaining a living by pawning these goods for more than has been paid for them is a practice which quite extensively prevails. There is also an added refinement, which increases our respect for the intellect though not for the morals of the mosker. It seems that it is not professional to be contented with the profit made out of the pawnbroker. There must be another "turn" in the transaction besides that. The mosker, therefore, who is really at the head of his profession, first pawns for 10s. that for which he has given 5s., and then sells the ticket to somebody else for 15s., alleging that the pledge is an unequal bargain which is really worth 20s., and which only the avarice and obduracy of the pawnbroker drove him to part with it at the ridiculous figure marked on the ticket. If Montague Tigg, could revisit the pale glimpses of the three golden balls he would find he had a good deal to learn nowadays.

HOW TO DRINK WATER.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblerfuls of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being a direct promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately or rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

EAST INDIA PICKLE.

Slice a head of white cabbage, equal quantity of sliced or chopped cucumber, a few small onions, radish pods, green peppers, green grapes, nasturtiums, etc. Break the cauliflower into bits, slice the peppers, onions and radish pods; seed the grapes and sprinkle all with salt, and put them together in a large wooden mixing bowl, and pour boiling water over them and let remain in this brine four days. Then drain thoroughly and put into vinegar which has been prepared as follows, two or three days before. To every

1889 were made, England has built or is building 45 first-class battleships, 28 armored cruisers, 19 first-class protected cruisers, 47 second-class cruisers and 19 third-class. In the last five years she has put to sea five 14,950-ton battleships of the Caesar class, six 12,950-ton battleships of the Canopus class, five 15,000-ton battleships of the Formidable class, eight 11,000-ton protected cruisers of the Diadem class and five 12,000-ton armored cruisers of the Cressy class. In addition to these she has now building three 16,350-ton battleships of the King Edward class, five 9,800-ton armored cruisers of the Suffolk class and six 10,200 armored cruisers of the Hampshire class, and she is completing three 15,000-ton battleships of the Venerable class, six 14,000-ton battleships of the Albemarle class, four 14,100-ton armored cruisers of the Drake class, one 12,000-ton armored cruiser and five 9,800 tons each, making in all 12 battleships and 21 armored cruisers, which will be in commission within the next two or three years.

A comparison of these with the navies of her rivals shows that the Mother Country is not only keeping pace with France and Russia, but up to the present has been keeping pace with France, Russia and Germany combined. In 1897 England had 13 first-class battleships which

DATED SINCE 1889.

and 13 first-class cruisers. France had four first-class battleships, two second-class and one cruiser. Russia had three first-class battleships, three second-class and two cruisers. Germany had four first-class battleships and one first-class cruiser. Thus five years ago England had two more first-class modern ships than the three powers combined, five less second-class battleships and nine more first-class cruisers. Since 1897 England has commissioned 16 first-class battleships, as compared with France's six, Russia seven and Germany five, while in first-class cruisers England has commissioned 13, France six, Russia five and Germany two. But in the matter of ships building and authorized, England is falling behind her combined rivals. In this class she has 14 battleships of 212,000 tons and 23 first-class cruisers of 250,000 tons. France is building or will shortly lay down six battleships of 72,000 tons, and 14 first-class cruisers of 145,000 tons; Russia nine battleships of 120,000 tons and eight first-class cruisers of 52,000 tons; and Germany nine battleships of 101,000 tons and three first-class cruisers of 27,000 tons.

These figures seem to show that, all things being equal in respect to the individual qualities of the ships themselves, England has not had nor is she in danger of having much difficulty in keeping abreast of the navies of the dual alliance. But if it becomes necessary for her to count in Germany as a possible member of a combination against her and therefore feels it necessary to keep her fleet equal to the combined fleets of France, Germany and Russia, it is evident that a most trying strain will be put on her finances. But as the navies stand to-day, she is fairly well off, despite the presence of the Devastation in the reviewing line.

LADY NICOTINE.

Wives Should Bless Husbands Who Smoke.

Not long ago a good woman wrote me that her husband was the best of men, that he was true and upright and generous and tolerant; but she wanted me to tell her something that would make him abandon what she described as the "soul destroying habit of using tobacco."

A MAGICIAN RESTAURANT.

SORT OF AN ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT.

Eating House at Niagara Falls Where Meals Are Served by Electricity.

This has been called the age of electricity, and electricity has certainly proved the key to many modern problems. Whether or not it will eventually serve as a solution to the time-honored servant question, which has brought many an admirable housekeeper's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave, remains to be seen. The idea of harnessing the lightning for domestic service seems about as incongruously impossible as the proverbial harnessing of Pegasus to a plow. There has been at least a step taken in that direction in the opening Niagara Falls of a restaurant, which electricity supplies the "service," says the Brooklyn Eagle.

At luncheon there is a sort of "Arabian Night's" entertainment. One is served so quickly, so effectively, so thoroughly by unseen hands that One's order is whisked away into unseen. One's meal comes out from the unseen. If one didn't know it the days of the magicians were past, one would lay it to fairies or wards or something. If a court from the days of good Queen Bess a cavalier of the time of the monarch could be brought to and deposited there for a meal, would be sure that there was something supernatural about it all, a probably mutter the most potent "charms" he knew, if he did not promptly expire with fright at the inexplicability of the whole affair.

AS IF BY MAGIC.

He would go in and be whisked in the elevator of a ten-story building standing on the river bank, or a few hundred feet above the fall so near, in fact, that with the wind in the right direction the whole building is enveloped in its spray and one looks through a pear opalescent mist upon the rapid foaming and roaring, in affright the great plunge just ahead of the He would walk into a dining room containing about 500 small tables. He would see no attendant.

He would find, however, each table equipped with an electric car, menu, a small desk and a revolving chair. Lying on the desk there would be an order pad. He would be expected to fill this out, place in the car and press a button buried in the side of the desk. Then, if he did not stop it in terror, the car would move slowly out of its slot on to the main line for the kitchen.

Slowly at first, but faster and faster it would speed on its way till it struck the kitchen switch. The current is broken and it stops up till it comes to a stop near the ovens. Then a bright red light would flash up on his table to tell him that his order had reached destination and was being filled, and so long as the car remained at the kitchen that light would remain at the desk. When the car started back the light is automatically turned off and the diner knows that his meal is on its way to him.

They are wonderful little cars. However did they know their way? They came down that main line full speed. They fly past switch after switch that would lead them the wrong table, and run unhindered into their own when they reach it, apparently knowing it from the others. They dart into it, lightning speed, but striking an ailed bulkhead, slow up and stop quietly that one may be sure of having a horrid sloppy saucer under one's tea or coffee cup—a beautiful state of affairs that one dreams

For several days be more than usual and under no circumstances give purgative medicine. The chances are that the child will feel no trouble from the carelessness."

FRUIT FOR FUTURE DAYS.

Candied Apples and Quinces.—Pare and cut equal quantities of apples and quinces. First cook the quinces in sufficient water to cover them, till they are tender. Take them out and cook the apples in the same water. Put in a jar or kettle a layer of quinces, then of apples, till all are used. Pour over them a syrup made of 1-lb. sugar to one lb. quinces, dissolved in a little water, and let it stand over night. The next day heat them thoroughly and seal in cans.

Saving the Frosted Ones.—Wash nice, ripe apples, or those new and partially frozen. Put into dripping pans in a hot oven with a little water, to prevent burning. When well browned, sprinkle a spoonful of sugar over the bottom of a jar, and pack closely a layer of baked apples, then sugar, and apples, till finished. I have seen a barrel of frosted apples so saved, and they were delicious. Keep in a cool place.

Canned Baked Apple Sauce.—Fill a large bean pot with sour apples, pared, quartered and cored. Sprinkle over them about 1/2 cup sugar for one quart apples. Add one cup water, cover closely, and bake several hours in a moderate oven. When red, take out the apple and put it into hot glass jars, drain off the syrup, and let it boil up once, then fill the jars with syrup and seal. Hard winter pears are good prepared in the same way.

Barberries with Sweet Apple.—Half a peck of barberries, two quarts molasses and one peck sweet apples. Pick over the barberries to remove the stems and leaves; wash them and put on to boil with water enough to float them. Add the molasses and cook until the berries are tender. While these are cooking, pare, quarter and core the apples. Skim out the barberries and cook the apples in the syrup, as many as can be cooked conveniently. When tender, put them into the jar with the berries and boil the syrup down until it is thick. Pour it over the fruit, and the next morning heat all together again, and put away in a large stone jar. Scald it occasionally and it will keep without sealing.

BRIDAL SUPERSTITIONS.

Many and curious are the customs regarding brides. In Switzerland the bride on her wedding day will permit no one, not even her parents, to kiss her upon the lips. In parts of rural England the cook pours hot water over the threshold after the bridal couple have gone in order to keep it warm for another bride, says the London Globe. The pretty custom of throwing the slipper originated in France. An old woman seeing the carriage of her young king—Louis XIII.—passing on the way from church where he had just been married, took off her shoe, and flinging it at his coach, cried out: "Tis all I have, your Majesty, but may the blessings of God go with it." There is an old superstition in Germany against marriages in May. A favorite wedding day in Scotland is December 31, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year and begin their married life with the new one. The Italians permit no wedding gifts that are sharp or pointed, connected with which practice is our superstition that the gift of a knife severs friendship. One beautiful marriage custom is that of the bride, immediately after the ceremony, flinging her bouquet among her maiden friends. She who catches it is destined to be the next bride.

month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

EAST INDIA PICKLE.

Slice a head of white cabbage, equal quantity of sliced or chopped cucumber, a few small onions, radish pods, green peppers, green grapes, nasturtiums, etc. Break the cauliflower into bits, slice the peppers, onions and radish pods; seed the grapes and sprinkle all with salt, and put them together in a large wooden mixing bowl, and pour boiling water over them and let remain in this brine four days. Then drain thoroughly and put into vinegar which has been prepared as follows, two or three days before: To every two quarts of vinegar put in an ounce of ginger root, one ounce of long peppers, two ounces of sliced onions, half an ounce of tumeric, two ounces of mustard seed, mixed, and one tablespoonful of celery seed.

FOR "SQUEAKY" SHOES.

To prevent shoes and boots squeaking put a few drops of oil round the shoe between the uppers and soles with a small oil can.

TO REMOVE MUD STAINS.

All traces of mud can easily be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a potato cut in halves.

BULWARKS OF THE EMPIRE

BRITAIN'S NAVY COMPARED WITH HER RIVALS.

Keeping Pace With France, Russia and Germany Combined.

The recent assembling at Portsmouth, on the occasion of the coronation review, of England's channel, home and reserve fleets, was made the occasion of a renewed outbreak on the part of the Navy League and persons in sympathy with the objects of that organization. To read the comments made by these advocates of increased naval expenditure leads one to think immediately that while the British navy is a beautiful thing on paper and a still more beautiful thing to look at from the more prosaic utilitarian point of view, it is all but worthless. And all this comes from the presence in the fleet of a number of obsolete warships, from the old turret-ship Devastation, with her muzzle-loading guns, to the ships of the Admiral class, which represent a transition stage in the building of battleships and, viewed in the light of modern knowledge, are, to say the least, partial failures.

That these ships are out of date in guns, armor, speed and coal capacity has never been denied, but to infer that the fleet which was reviewed by His Majesty was fairly representative of England's navy is not only misleading but unfair. It may be taken for granted that England's rivals on the Continent do not look at the matter in this light. The best and most powerful of British ships now in commission are with the Mediterranean fleet or in

MORE DISTANT WATERS,

while still more powerful ones are building or are authorized. A glance at the list of British ships shows how absurd these critics become when they compare unfavorably the navy of to-day as illustrated at this coronation review with the navy of 1897 as illustrated at the Diamond Jubilee review.

Taking into account only modern ships, that is, ships which have been authorized and built since the great quinquennial programs of

France, Germany and Russia, it is evident that a most trying strain will be put on her finances. But as the navies stand to-day, she is fairly well off, despite the presence of the Devastation in the reviewing line.

LADY NICOTINE.

Wives Should Bless Husbands Who Smoke.

Not long ago a good woman wrote me that her husband was the best of men, that he was true and upright and generous and tolerant; but she wanted me to tell her something that would make him abandon what she described as the "soul destroying habit of using tobacco." She admitted that he smoked out doors when the weather was fine, and in the kitchen when storms drove him to that shelter. But, even so, she was afraid the smoke would creep through the cracks and doors and lurk in her curtains, says Grace Boylan.

I have known women like her before; and I want to help her, for she reminds me of a child carrying in its careless little fingers a pearl of inestimable value. Any moment it may slip from her foolish clasp and be gone forever. And I say to her and to all like her: "Go down on your knees and thank God for that husband with but one fault, and drag all your curtains down with you! Bid him come into the best room with his pipe; and then, while its blue wreaths rise to the ceiling and choke you and blind you shake out your hair that its meshes may catch and hold them even as it held the fragrance of your wedding garland!"

That handsome young cavalier who spread his mantle for his queen to walk upon had ever the good and comfort of women at heart; and he never did a kindlier thing for them than when he introduced to their quarrelsome lords the nerve soothing and temper tranquilizing weed from the

PLANTATIONS OF VIRGINIA.

It has made soft the way for the feet of women even as his cloak covered the path for Elizabeth.

The governments that send out troops have learned by experience that tobacco is a military necessity. With it men can bear hunger, cold and the sting of bullets. Even the venerable Queen came to understand that her kingdom-stretching depended on the tobacco pouch as well as on the sword. The London Lancet and all medical authorities point out the virtues of the brown weed in times of stress and warfare, and the Indian has proved that the calumet and the lodge fires smoke best together.

Poor Charley Lamb tried to give up smoking because some one thought he should do so, and as he sat in the first hours of his divorcee from his briarwood pipe, looking at it with longing eyes, he said, mournfully:

For your sake, tobacco, I would do anything but die.

Nobody knows how long he might have kept up the effort (I fancy not forever) had not a friend come to him and begged him to resume the habit if he intended to remain a poet.

"Man," he said, "fill up your pipe. You write like a tobaccoless female!"

Had I four walls roofed in with love and called by that most meaningful name of "home," I would build an altar in the choicest room to Lady Nicotine, and keep it heaped with armfuls of her fragrant weed fetched by myself. I do not know what magic lurks within the plant, but I am convinced it is more potent than treaties to preserve domestic peace, and some day someone will rechristen it the "Happiness flower."

and so long as the car remained the kitchen that light would remain at the desk. When the car started back the light is automatically turned off and the diner knows that his meal is on its way to him.

They are wonderful little cars. However did they know their way? They came down that main line full speed. They fly past switcher switch that would lead them the wrong table, and run unhospitably into their own when they reach it, apparently knowing it from the others. They dart into it lightning speed, but striking an unfilled bulkhead, slow up and stop quietly that one may be sure of having a horrid sloppy saucer on one's tea or coffee cup—a bad state of affairs that one dreams of attaining.

RUN BY ONE MAN.

Everything in this magical restaurant, in fact, everything in the whole building, is produced by electric currents, generated by the owner's power. The building is occupied by a natural food company. The restaurant was installed at cost of about \$50,000 for the benefit of its employees and of visit to the falls. Far below through canal water, is switched in from a river which generates the power that runs the entire establishment the huge Ferris wheel ovens in which the food product is baked, the elevators in which they are carried from floor to floor and finally loaded in the shipping department where they are loaded on electric motors and sent to the train.

The entire restaurant is run by one young man at a switchboard. There are 500 tables and 500 cars and it is not at all unusual to find 100 of them are in motion at one time. But the young man has little to do with them once they are started. He presses the button, they do the rest. There is probably no railroad in the country that has a more elaborate system of blocks. If by any accident a car should become disabled leave the rails, the next approach car short-circuits the current that block and brings all the lit vehicles within the danger line to a stop. They remain stationary until the "wreckers" can arrive to repair the damage. By means of a mechanical arrangement on the bottom of every car each throws its own switch. As it leaves for the kitchen it throws the rails so as to let the track clear and returning on them again and thus makes its own siding without any assistance from the switchboard.

It is all very silent and very satisfactory. Everything is done thoroughly. No one of the cars is in danger of being discharged for incompetency. There is no possibility of impudence or familiarity. There is a mistake there is no wrangle between dining room and kitchen as to who made it.

BLADDER-SKIN BALLOONS.

A full-sized war balloon, with its fittings, costs nearly \$5,000. Bladders of about 74,000 dead men are used to make a medium-sized balloon. A bladder-skin balloon far superior to a silk one. Re-inflated in a skin balloon close almost automatically, and the leakage is of slightest.

BIG SALARIES.

It is not generally known that Lord Chancellor of Ireland is probably the most highly-paid holder of a judicial office in the British Empire. His salary is \$40,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Chancellor of England is \$50,000; but this sum \$20,000 is paid to him for his capacity as Speaker of the House of Lords and \$30,000 as a judge.

MAGICIAN RESTAURANT

ET OF AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ing House at Niagara Falls Where Meals Are Served by Electricity.

his has been called the age of tricity, and electricity has cerly proved the key to many a lern problem. Whether or not will eventually serve as a solution the time-honored servant girl stion, which has brought many admirable housekeeper's gray's in sorrow to the grave, rens to be seen. The idea of haring the lightning for domestic use seems about as incongruous-possible as the proverbial haring of Pegasus to a plow. But e has been at least a step taken hat direction in the opening at gara Falls of a restaurant, in ch electricity supplies the "ser-" says the Brooklyn Eagle. luncheon there is a sort of an 'abian Night's' entertainment. is served so quickly, so effectual-so thoroughly by unseen hands. 's order is whisked away into the sen. One's meal comes out from unseen. If one didn't know that days of the magicians were past, would lay it to fairies or wiz- or something. If a courtier the days of good Queen Bess or valier of the time of the merry arch could be brought to life deposited there for a meal, he ld be sure that there was someg supernatural about it all and ably mutter the most potent arms" he knew, if he did not uptly expire with fright at the plicability of the whole affair.

AS IF BY MAGIC.

e would go in and be whisked up the elevator of a ten-story build-standing on the river bank, only w hundred feet above the falls--near, in fact, that with the wind the right direction the whole ding is enveloped in its spray, one looks through a pearly, lescent mist upon the rapids, ning and roaring, in affright at great plunge just ahead of them. would walk into a dining room, aining about 500 small tables, would see no attendant. He ld find, however, each table pped with an electric car, a u, a small desk and a revolving r. Lying on the desk there ld be an order pad. He would expected to fill this out, place it he car and press a button buried he side of the desk. Then, if he not stop it in terror, the car ld move slowly out of its switch to the main line for the kitchen. owly at first, but faster and er it would speed on its way till truck the kitchen switch. There current is broken and it slows ill it comes to a stop near the is. Then a bright red light ld flash up on his table to tell that his order had reached its iration and was being filled, so long as the car remained in kitchen that light would remain he desk. When the car starts : the light is automatically ed off and the diner knows that meal is on its way to him. ey are wonderful little cars, ever did they know their way? v came down that main line at speed. They fly past switch af-switch that would lead them to wrong table, and run unhesitat-ly into their own when they reach apparently knowing it from all others. They dart into it at tning speed, but striking an air-l bulkhead, slow up and stop so tly that one may be sure of notng a horrid sloppy saucer under s tea or coffee cup—a beaific e of affairs that one dreams of

WHAT WE OWE THE NAVVY

LOWEST CLASS OF WORKMEN ON THE RAILWAY.

Plays Prominent Part in Construction and in Keeping Road in Repair.

Railway enterprise has made enormous strides since Robert Stephenson's engine the Rocket gained the prize of £500 in open competition for the best locomotive, and was accepted as the pattern to be used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, nearly eighty years ago, says the London Globe. Not only has the character of the rolling stock vastly improved, but various important changes have also taken place in the permanent way, so that it would appear that, with the present type of steam locomotive, we have almost arrived at finality. The remarkable success which has attended our railway system is due for the most part to the innate genius of our great engineers and financiers, but a word of praise should also be given to the silent workmen, who in all kinds of weather have so faithfully carried out the instructions of their superiors, and who, by the careful way in which they have performed their arduous daily work have prevented many serious accidents.

RAILS ON ENGLISH ROADS.

Probably the lowest class of workman engaged on a railway is the navy, but how much do we owe to him! He not only plays a prominent part in the construction of a line, but, in addition, contributes largely to keeping it in working order when the contractor has formally handed it over to the company. No sooner is the railway opened for traffic than the permanent way department begins its work of repairing and sluicing. This is due to the enormous strain which the rails have to bear, owing to the great weight of the traffic and the tremendous oscillation which sometimes causes the line to sink and at others to get out of position.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the rails, which were formerly made of iron, are now composed of steel; indeed, it has been stated by a well-known authority that but for the introduction of the latter material, for rails, and also for the wheel tires of locomotives the railway system would have broken down under the enormous growth of traffic. The style of rail almost universally used in England is either what is known as the double-head or the bull-headed rail, both of which are keyed into the cast-iron "chairs," which in turn are spiked to the sleepers. The single-headed flange system, however, is much in favor both on the Continent and in America. The length of each of these rails is generally about 30 feet, and consequently each "chair" has to be correspondingly heavy, namely, from 31 to 55 pounds. The "keys" are canted inward in their seats at any angle, usually of one in twenty, the better to resist lateral blows from the wheels. The rails are laid end to end about one-eighth of an inch apart, to allow of expansion in hot weather. The "chairs" are fixed on transfer timber sleepers cut from Baltic redwood. In their natural state they would last seven or eight years, but they are subjected to a process of crossotting which renders them more durable. The joints of the rails are secured by fishplates and fastened by screw bolts.

All railway lines are divided into districts, to which gangs of navvies are attached. Their duty is to inspect the rails, points, and signals in their portion of the road every twelve hours, and to keep them in



Don't you think Miss Antique is very sweet ? " "Hardly; but she's well preserved."

THE KHARTOUM OF TO-DAY

SOUDANESE CAPITAL BEING REBUILT BY BRITISH.

A Visitor Meets One of the Guards Who Fought for Gordon to the Last.

A few years ago the savagery of Omdurman was a dangerous menace to African civilization. Khartoum had remained a heap of ruins from the fall of Gordon in 1885, when it was razed to the ground, and Omdurman became the Dervish capital. To-day Khartoum presents to the whole of Central Africa an interesting object lesson of peaceful progress. This wonderful place can be now reached in five days from Assouan by the efficient service organized by the Government—the best by which (writes Mr. John Ward in The Monthly Review) I have ever travelled. Not only are there excellent dining and sleeping cars, but at Abu Hamed, after a long run of monotonous sandy tract, luxurious baths are unexpectedly supplied. The first section of the line from Halfa to Abu Hamed runs in a perfectly straight line along the level, pathless desert, the most weird and arid scene I have ever witnessed. The sand is of a hot reddish tint, the sparse rocks the burnt sienna of our color box. Pyramidal peaks rise in the distance on either side, and after sunrise wondrous mirages appear along the horizon—delusive indications of placid pools and leafy groves, where neither water nor growth nor life of any kind exists.

At the time of the British occupation, Khartoum being in ruins, the Government offices were established at Omdurman, but they are gradually being removed to the new city as the permanent buildings are erected. Omdurman

WITH ITS MUD HOVELS

still covers a large area, but much of it is ruinous, and the population

I had the pleasure of being introduced to him. I was told by the chaplain some interesting matters connected with this fine old soldier. He wants to be admitted into the Christian church, and has repeatedly pressed his claim thus : "I have no more belief in the religion of the Prophet, I am at heart of your faith. Let me join your church for the sake of my wife and two daughters, who, like myself, want to be Christians. I am not afraid for their fate if they have not the freedom of your religion." But Mr. Gwynne told him he dare not take any step in the matter. If he did he would be at once sent back to England. Some day when there may be a public church the veteran can attend if he pleases. Meantime it seems a hard case to be refused.

The State and private apartments of the palace are finely proportioned, simply furnished, but with a quiet dignity. A beautiful tame leopard keeps guard at the stairs leading to the Sirdar's apartments, but I was more interested in the study of a dignified bird who keeps sentry-go in the palace garden. He is a distinguished visitor from the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Since his sojourn at the palace he has become quite tame and may ramble all over the vast garden, but he prefers the society of the notables, always taking up his station near the terraces and the rosery. His plumage is of a bronze-brown. He has a great black bill and pouch, and long elegant legs like a crane. His eyes are a cold-sea-green. He is said to be a pelican, but the natives call him Abu-Markuk—"the father of shoes"—out of compliment to his remarkable bill, like whalebone or old patent leather.

HOW MILNER WAS CHOSEN.

Whatever the Boers thought of Lord Milner in the early stages of the war, there is no doubt about it that he is now almost as popular with them as is Lord Kitchener. He nev-

so long as the car remained in the kitchen that light would remain the desk. When the car starts the light is automatically turned off and the diner knows that meal is on its way to him. They are wonderful little cars. We never did they know their way? They came down that main line at speed. They fly past switch after switch that would lead them to a wrong table, and run unhesitatingly into their own when they reach apparently knowing it from all others. They dart into it at running speed, but striking an air-drawn bulkhead, slow up and stop so that one may be sure of not getting a horrid sloppy saucer under one's tea or coffee cup—a beautiful affair of affairs that one dreams of dining.

RUN BY ONE MAN.

Everything in this magical restaurant, in fact, everything in the old building, is produced by electric currents, generated by the river's power. The building is occupied by a natural food company. A restaurant was installed at a cost of about \$50,000 for the benefit of its employees and of visitors to the falls. Far below through a natural water, is switched in from the river which generates the power that runs the entire establishment—a huge Ferris wheel ovens in which food product is baked, the great rotators in which they are carried from floor to floor and finally land in the shipping department, where they are loaded on electric trolleys and sent to the train. The entire restaurant is run by a young man at a switchboard. There are 500 tables and 500 cars. It is not at all unusual that one of them are in motion at once. The young man has little to do with them once they are started. He sees the button, they do the rest. There is probably no railroad in the country that has a more elaborate system of blocks. If by any accident a car should become disabled or veer the rails, the next approaching short-circuits the current in that block and brings all the little wheels within the danger line to a stop. They remain stationary until "wreckers" can arrive to repair damage. By means of a mechanical arrangement on the bottom of every car each throws its own switch. As it leaves for the kitchen it throws the rails so as to leave track clear and returning opens them again and thus makes its own way without any assistance from a switchboard. It is all very silent and very satisfactory. Everything is done thoroughly. No one of the cars is in danger of being discharged for incompetency. There is no possibility of imprudence or familiarity. If there is a mistake there is no wrangling between dining room and kitchen to who made it.

BLADDER-SKIN BALLOONS.

A full-sized war balloon, with all fittings, costs nearly \$5,000. The makers of about 74,000 dead oxen used to make a medium-sized balloon. A bladder-skin balloon is superior to a silk one. Rents a skin balloon close almost automatically, and the leakage is of the slightest.

DIG SALARIES.

It is not generally known that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is probably the most highly-paid holder of judicial office in the British Empire. His salary is \$40,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Chancellor of England is \$50,000; but of a sum \$20,000 is paid to him in capacity as Speaker of the House of Lords and \$30,000 as a judge.

"Keys" are carried inward in their seats at any angle, usually of one in twenty, the better to resist lateral blows from the wheels. The rails are laid end to end about one-eighth of an inch apart, to allow of expansion in hot weather. The "chairs" are fixed on transfer timber sleepers cut from Baltic redwood. In their natural state they would last seven or eight years, but they are subjected to a process of creosoting which renders them more durable. The joints of the rails are secured by fishplates and fastened by screw bolts.

All railway lines are divided into districts, to which gangs of navvies are attached. Their duty is to inspect the rails, points, and signals in their portion of the road every twelve hours, and to keep them in perfect repair. The new "block" system provides that within the certain section of line under repair there shall only be one train at a time, and no train enters a block until the previous one is signalled as clear at the other end. By this means accidents which were frequent are avoided. Each morning the navvies traverse that part of the line for which they are responsible; every "key" and screw is examined, especially during the hot weather, when the wedges are likely to contract, and consequently need tightening. Despite the fact that the work is of the most monotonous kind, it is rarely shirked, as is evidenced by the fact that trains seldom leave the metals in consequence of the "keys" becoming loose.

LABORIOUS WORK.

The permanent way, in addition, has often to be "slued" into position, owing to the action of the weather or the ground. Frequently there are depressions at intervals; sometimes the rails show a tendency toward crookedness, while at others there may have been bad gauging. Then it is that the most laborious work of the navvy has to be undertaken to get the line into position. When the gauge is not true, or where the rail itself is slightly bulged outward, re-spikeing has to be done. Every alternate "chair" is first removed, and fresh spikeholes bored, to which the rail is fastened in its proper position; afterward the other "chairs" are removed. Each foreman has a gauge by which he can tell in a moment whether or not the line is parallel. In the lifting operations the straight-edge and spirit level are brought into use. When the rails have been raised into position, the end of each sleeper is first securely packed under the direct superintendence of the foreman, and later the whole is carefully ballasted. The material in which the sleepers are imbedded consists usually of broken stone, coal, gravel, cinders, or similar substances, and is technically called ballast. This ballast tends to promote drainage by its porosity; it resists the sinking of the sleepers and gives elasticity to the line. It is usually about two feet in thickness, one foot being below and the other around and above the sleepers.

How many of the travelling public ever notice the navvy while engaged on his lonely and often thankless task? Yet it is largely to him that we travel in comparative comfort and safety.

LENGTHY COURTSHIP.

The longest courtship on record was that of Robert Taylor, postmaster at Scarva, Ireland. He courted his lady-love for fifty years and married her in 1872, when his age was 108. He died in his 134th year.

The 1,040 million gallons of beer Britain brews equals the total yearly production of America, France and Austria.

scarcely along the level, pathless desert, the most weird and arid scene I have ever witnessed. The sand is of a hot reddish tint, the sparse rocks the burnt sienna of our color box. Pyramidal peaks rise in the distance on either side, and after sunrise wondrous mirages appear along the horizon—delusive indications of placid pools and leafy groves, where neither water nor growth nor life of any kind exists.

At the time of the British occupation, Khartoum being in ruins, the Government offices were established at Omdurman, but they are gradually being removed to the new city as the permanent buildings are erected. Omdurman

WITH ITS MUD HOVELS

still covers a large area, but much of it is ruinous, and the population is not more than 15,000. In the Mahdi's time 400,000 souls were crowded within the camp enclosure. The place when taken by the British was in an indescribable state of filth; it is now intersected by wide roads and is under police supervision. As Khartoum is developed the old place will doubtless be allowed to dwindle away. It is now visited mainly for the ruins of the Mahdi's tomb, the Khalifa's house and the Dervish arsenal.

The first sight of Khartoum from the river comes as a charming surprise after the long journey through a thousand miles of barrenness, for it is embosomed in trees. The white palace, a massive building, dominates the graceful palms. It is a finished structure, of great durability and elegance, and gives the impression that its builders have come to stay. No professional architect was employed—it is, in fact, a new style, an invention of the Royal Engineers. These ingenious officers were quartered here, and got the job to do as part of their duty, and did their best. The result is charming and original. But Engineers have to be ubiquitous, like their motto, and those who commenced were not allowed to finish the building. The lower storeys are the design of one engineer, the upper of another, and yet the whole is congruous. It is said that the officer who is most responsible for the design is now doing duty as Governor of Sennar, where his architectural genius will not find much scope.

THE WHOLE STAIRCASE

at the south corner leads past the spot where Gordon fell, now marked by an inscription on a granite block. His few faithful guards died around him, save one Soudanese of great strength, who survived, though terribly hacked about. He is now a native officer of high rank in our service. He is a man of distinguished appearance, and much respected.

and may ramble all over the vast garden, but he prefers the society of the notables, always taking up his station near the terraces and the roseries. His plumage is of a bronze-brown. He has a great black bill and pouch, and long elegant legs like a crane. His eyes are a cold-sea-green. He is said to be a pelican, but the natives call him Abu-Markuk—"the father of shoes"—out of compliment to his remarkable bill, like whalebone or old patent leather.

HOW MILNER WAS CHOSEN.

Whatever the Boers thought of Lord Milner in the early stages of the war, there is no doubt about it that he is now almost as popular with them as is Lord Kitchener. He never loses an opportunity, when his official work is done, to mix freely with Boers of all classes, and his geniality and perfect frankness always enable him to win his way to the hearts of the people he chances to meet.

In 1897, when a good man was needed for a difficult mission, Mr. Chamberlain said to Lord Salisbury:

"I have found the right man for South Africa."

"So have I," replied the ex-Premier.

Somewhat surprised, the Colonial Secretary continued:

"My man is Sir Alfred Milner."

"So is mine," answered Lord Salisbury; and the interview closed.

FOR THE SWEET TOOTH.

Ginger Cookies.—One half cup sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup butter, one-half cup milk, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, one-half tablespoonful ginger, one-half tablespoonful cinnamon, flour to roll.

Columbia Cake.—One and one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, four cups flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful lemon, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, one cup fine citron, one cup raisins, and cup currants, one cup cocoanut; bake in two loaves.

Mock Cherry Pie.—One heaping cup cranberries, cut in halves, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup cold water, one scant cup raisins, one teaspoonful flour, one teaspoonful vanilla.

Republican Cake.—Two eggs broken into one cup sweet cream, beat with one cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, flax or to taste.

Centennial Cake.—Whites of three eggs, one-half cup butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-half cups of flour. Use the yolks of the eggs for frosting.



A LUCKY KID.

Uncle Dick—What is the baby so pleased about?

Nurse—I guess he heard Mrs. Smith say just now that he didn't look like any of his relations.

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER V.

May was drawing to a close, when Lord Caraven one evening received a letter which appeared to give him the keenest delight. He read it, and then went with it to his wife.

"Hildred, here is good news; but I am too hasty—perhaps you will not think it good news."

"If it pleases you so much I shall," she replied, gently.

"You have heard me speak of my cousin, Sir Raoul Laureston, the hero of a hundred fights?"

"No," replied Hildred. "I have never even heard his name."

"That seems strange," said the earl.

"Not at all," she replied, quietly. "You forget that you have never spoken of your family to me at all. I do not know the name of a single relative that you have."

He looked incredulously at her.

"I am very careless," he said; "but I did not think that I was so as that. I will make amends by telling you about Sir Raoul Laureston."

"Raoul," repeated Hildred. "Is he—no, he cannot be a Frenchman, Lord Caraven, if he is a relative of yours."

"No, but the name has puzzled many people. His mother was a French lady of noble birth, and one of her ancestors, named Raoul de Courcelles, distinguished himself greatly in the French wars; it was her fancy to name her boy after him."

Hildred repeated the word "Raoul."

"I like the name, Lord Caraven," she said, slowly.

"And I like the name," he told her. "I do not know any one in the world whom I like better than Raoul. Yet he gives himself great airs with me. He is—you will laugh when you hear it—he is my master—at least used to be in years gone by. But what I wanted to tell you is this—he is coming back to England—and he has always made his home at my house; he has never lived anywhere but at Halby House or Ravensmere—never—and I hope never will."

She looked at him wonderingly. "I understand. But what has that to do with me?"

He looked somewhat confused.

"After all, you are the mistress of the house, the chatelaine, and I should not like to ask any one to make their home with us who would be at all—now let me see how to express myself diplomatically—who would be displeasing to you."

"Thank you," she said, briefly.

"After all, home—whether it be happy or miserable—is always home, and I should not like to make yours really uncomfortable. If you say that Sir Raoul will be in your way at all, I will not ask him—if you think you will be as happy with him as without him, then I shall be pleased to see him in his old place."

"I thank you for your consideration," she replied, with dignity; "but, as nothing could possibly make what you call 'home' more unhappy for me, and the coming of a stranger, who may prove a friend, will be some little comfort, I say unhesitatingly, 'Yes.'"

He looked at her half sadly.

"Are you really unhappy—really

and then, as though fortune did not know how to lavish sufficient favors upon him, he succeeded to a large fortune, left to him by a comparative stranger, his godfather. But the brave soldier never quite recovered from a terrible wound he had received in battle. The slightest effort, the least exertion, brought on an attack of illness that was always dangerous. And across his brow, just over the right temple, was a deep, red scar, left there by the bayonet of a foe. He was sent to France and to Italy. It seemed as though his military career was ended.

It had been a terrible grief to him to have to give up his profession and live abroad. He said to his doctors:

"While I have life I shall hope; the health and the strength I have lost may return to me—I may hold a sword again. Heaven is kind."

But for the last four years he had been at Nice, and had grown weaker, and a great longing had come over him to see England again.

"If I must die," he said, "let me die there."

And seeing that the home-sickness was a bar to his recovery, the doctors allowed him to return.

It was strange—the journey did him good; he was stronger when he reached London than he had been for some time. Then he wrote to the only relative he had—Lord Caraven—asking if he should, as usual, make his home with him. He had not heard of the earl's marriage—Lord Caraven never wrote a letter unless he was compelled to do so—and Sir Raoul had not read the notice of it in the English newspapers. Had he known of the marriage, he would never have dreamed of going to his kinsman's home.

He heard it from one of his brother officers who hastened to welcome him to England, and was at first incredulous. He had always loved the handsome, willful boy who looked up to him with such affection, and it had been a bitter source of trouble to him to find him inclined to go the wrong way in life. Raoul Laureston was many years older than the earl, but they had always been good friends. In his light, frank way he had scolded the man. He had done his best to exercise a wise control over the earl. There were times when he fancied that he should succeed—there were others when he knew that he had failed.

It was with positive incredulity that he heard of the marriage. When Major Vandaleur told him the news, the brave soldier refused to believe it.

"Caraven would never have married without telling me," he said. "He has not written to me for years, but he would have written if that had been the case."

"I assure you," declared Major Vandaleur, "that I was present at the ceremony. He was married at St. George's, Hanover Square."

"I must not dispute what you saw with your own eyes," said Sir Raoul. "That granted then, whom has he married?"

"A Miss Bunsome" was the brief

little patience with the earl—perhaps even less with his wife."

No such thought troubled Sir Raoul; to him it seemed quite right and just that his kinsman should extend the hand of welcome, that his wife and himself should beg him to visit them, that their home should be his.

"I may be able to do him some good," said Sir Raoul. "Ulric always listened to me."

So he was full of hope as he drove to Halby House.

"What will this young wife be like?" he wondered. "A money-lender's daughter—nothing very noble or brilliant; but Ulric loved her, I suppose. She will be a city demoiselle. Let us hope, for Ulric's sake, that she is pretty and accomplished."

He caught himself wondering more than once what she would be like, and then he laughed at himself for his pains.

"I have few relatives," he said, "that the fact of finding a new one is something wonderful."

His worn face flushed with emotion as the carriage stopped at Halby House.

"When a man has but a few friends, he knows how to value them," he said to himself. "I know Ulric will be pleased to see me again."

(To Be Continued).

CHRISTMAS IN ABYSSINIA.

Menelik on His Throne—Dinner With the Emperor.

The Negus seated himself on the throne, which was surrounded by court officials and attendants. At his right lay a large pile of flat bread, on a table covered with a white cloth, and decorated with flowers. On either side of the dais, which was curtained off from the rest of the hall by thin, flowery-patterned chintz, stood two silver candelabra, eight feet high, holding 16 lighted colored tapers. The guests, consisting of the various residents and ourselves, were placed at two tables on the Emperor's left, set with massive silver knives and forks, marked with the Imperial M. While we ate our well-cooked dinner, of many courses, a number of dishes were carried to the Negus. Of some he partook; others, merely touching, he sent to the chief officers sitting about him. Before each of these groups stood an attendant holding up a great piece of raw beef killed that morning, from which the guests cut strips with a sharp knife, and, placing one end in the mouth, cut off the remainder. Each person had a decanter of honey-beer by his side. Upon the completion of our repeat the chintz curtains were drawn back, disclosing the large hall, 150 feet in length, by 90 in breadth. The walls were covered with blue paper and gold stars. The roof, which was supported by two rows of openwork wooden pillars, was here and there decorated in red, green, and orange. This hall soon commenced to fill up with officers and soldiers, who seated themselves in groups around baskets of bread. Attendants stood near the officers holding huge pieces of raw meat; while, to save time, the soldiers were served with cut portions. Each man was then handed a horn cup, nearly a foot long, filled with honey-beer. As the first detachment of troops finished, they were given a small glass of arrack, and ushered out to make room for the next. An Abyssinian brass band, trained by a Russian master, played a selection of music, and, finally, the national anthems of France, Russia, England, Italy and Abyssinia; to each we drank standing—William F. Whitehouse, in the September Scribner's.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

"HIGH" FOOD FOR PIGS.

An experienced hograiser says: There is no kind of animal, except dogs, which is given such filthy food as pigs. No matter how vile and rancid it is, everything is thrown to them; and they eat it, too, with some may take as a natural indication that it is acceptable to them. That I doubt, and I think they eat it because they are greedy, may be hungry when they accept anything that will fill. I know some farms and about very many cottages there are casks kept which all kinds of refuse are deposited for the pigs. These casks are rarely emptied or cleaned. Quantities of stuff are taken from them, and more put in, but the bottom is hardly ever reached. In weather the matter soon ferments and when stirred up the smell is diabolical. I once knew a young man who lost his life through typhoid fever, and the doctor said it was generated from the filthy smell, but the authorities take little or no notice of it, often worry people about things less objectionable. Why it is treated as a dangerous nuisance cannot imagine.

PIGS WILL SUCCEED BETTER with superior food than inferior stuff. They may not eat more, the former than the latter; and they do not take so much, and does them far more good, as it contains an active appetite and supplies a fine condition. I am all in favor of giving them sweet, clean food, as I know they will soon prefer this is the right thing for them while stinking, decaying matter never safe. "What, then, shall we do with our refuse?" some may say. Why, do as you are doing now, give it to the pigs! There is a time when all such stuff is sweet, healthy, and that is the period when it may with advantage be utilized as pig food. If more accumulated than they can consume always more pigs. There need be no waste. I do not think it is because they eat too much that it is put into casks and allowed to decay partially. I know some are actually of opinion that it is the best way of converting refuse into palatable pig food. Others let it accumulate as a matter of convenience, and not do it to save themselves work. Some of the food may be given fresh to the pigs. At other times it is deposited in the casks as being unwanted, but no such considerations and arrangements should be tolerated. All who desire their pigs to remain in perfect health, and satisfactory progress, and yield the finest samples of bacon, must use "high" food and only use that which is more healthy and clean.

UTILIZING BONES.

On many farms there are bones scattered about the paddocks, which should be collected and conveyed into manure. Of course, there is a market for bones, but when sold the uncrushed state their full value is never obtained. It is more profitable to treat them at home, spread them on the land that produced them. Where no crushing is available, there are several methods of reducing bones which may be adopted. A simple plan is to pack the bones layer by layer, with fresh wood ashes, in a barrel, and the mixture maintained

"After all, home — whether it be happy or miserable — is always home, and I should not like to make yours really uncomfortable. If you say that Sir Raoul will be in your way at all, I will not ask him — if you think you will be as happy with him as without him, then I shall be pleased to see him in his old place."

"I thank you for your consideration," she replied, with dignity; "but, as nothing could possibly make what you call 'home' more unhappy for me, and the coming of a stranger, who may prove a friend, will be some little comfort, I say unhesitatingly, 'Yes.'"

He looked at her half sadly. "Are you really unhappy — really not happy?" he asked.

"If living where no friendly face ever smiles on me, where no friendly voice ever reaches my ear, where no one cares for me or takes the least interest in me, be happiness, then I must be very happy," she said, bitterly.

"Is it so bad as that?" he asked, and there was a shadow of pain on his face.

"Is it worse," she replied.

Only a few short weeks since her heart would have beaten fast with happiness to hear words spoken so kindly; now she turned away, and from her heart to her lips rose the unspoken prayer: "Heaven help me, for I am beginning to hate him!"

The name of Raoul Laureston was known throughout the land; he had proved himself to be a hero. It was not merely in Government dispatches and newspaper paragraphs that he was praised; his name was on men's lips when they gathered together and talked of Old England's glory and her gallant sons; when they told how English soldiers fought and died, with the strength of lions; the bravery of heroes, they always mentioned the brave Colonel Raoul Laureston.

He was not only wealthy—he was the younger son of the younger branch of the house of Caraven; he had no great patrimony; his whole fortune amounted to about five thousand pounds. But he was a soldier, born and bred; he could never have been anything else. He was as brave as a lion; he knew not fear. They told wonderful stories of him in the army—how he had saved lives when his own life was in peril; how he was loved and worshiped by the men under his command. It was a good thing to belong to Raoul Laureston's regiment; he never forgot any man serving in it; he had the interest of each one at heart. Many a young officer who, in other hands, would have gone to the bad—would have ended a shameful life by a shameful death—with him became a good and brave soldier. He had the gift of winning men's hearts; his words were few but eloquent. Like all great men, he was utterly devoid of vanity and egotism; in his soul there was no room for small vices.

So, among a world of commonplace men, he had made for himself a name and fame. When the red flag of war was unfurled, and every home in the land had sent its sons to maintain the honor of Old England, Raoul Laureston's name became a household word. Mothers whose sons were at the war wept on hearing it; men told what they had heard of him, and their hearts grew warm as they spoke. Then came the battle when, at the head of his regiment, he rode "into the jaws of death," sword in hand, his brave face shining with the light of courage. "Follow me!" he cried; and, sword in hand, he closed with the foe. Men told how the red sunset found him still there. How many lives he had saved with his valor none could say. There were other brave men present who declared that Raoul Laureston had made the day his own.

He was knighted for his bravery.

It was with positive incredulity that he heard of the marriage. When Major Vandaleur told him the news, the brave soldier refused to believe it.

"Caraven would never have married without telling me," he said. "He has not written to me for years, but he would have written if that had been the case."

"I assure you," declared Major Vandaleur, "that I was present at the ceremony. He was married at St. George's, Hanover Square."

"I must not dispute what you saw with your own eyes," said Sir Raoul. "That granted then, whom has he married?"

"A Miss Ransome," was the brief reply.

"Ransome? I do not remember the name."

Major Vandaleur laughed.

"No, you have probably never heard it—though there are few young men in the army who could say as much. Ransome is a lawyer and money-lender."

The soldier's face fell.

"A money-lender? You cannot be serious? Caraven marry a money-lender's daughter? I cannot believe it."

"It is true. I remember the lady's name—Hildred Ransome. I did not see her, although I was in the church during the marriage; the crush was so great I could not. The bridegroom's tall head towered above the crowd; I saw a vision of white and silver, but not the bride's face or figure."

"A money-lender's daughter! Is she beautiful, Vandaleur?"

"I cannot tell you; I have not met her. The only time I heard her discussed was on her wedding day; she was only just eighteen, and people said she looked very unhappy."

"Only eighteen! And when was he married, Vandaleur?"

"Last year, Laureston."

"Then she is only nineteen now; that is very young," said Sir Raoul, musingly. "I am afraid I should be an interloper. And I should not feel at home. Caraven is very fond of her. I should say, I do not think that I shall go to Halby House."

"You have plenty of money," returned the major, brusquely; "why not buy a place of your own?"

"I would do so—that is, I would have done so long ago, but that I am uncertain about my own life; it has hung upon a thread so long that I have never dreamed of anything for myself."

"I ought to be a judge," said the major; "and I prophesy from your appearance that you will grow better—not worse."

Their conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a note for Sir Raoul.

"It is from Caraven," he said, as he hastily broke the seal.

As he read it, his whole face brightened, a light came into his eyes.

"I knew the boy's heart was in the right place," he remarked.

"There could not be a kinder letter than that. He will not hear of my remaining here or going elsewhere. I am to go to Halby House at once, where everything is at my service, and his wife joins in begging me to go. His heart is good."

And the major, having some little respect for Sir Raoul, forebore to tell him what rumor said about the handsome earl and his heart.

"I shall go," said Sir Raoul. "This has quite decided me. You think I am right, do you not?" he added, seeing a strange smile on the major's face.

"Certainly. I was thinking of the earl, not of you," and long after the two friends had parted, Major Vandaleur looked very grave.

"It is like going into a wasps' nest," he said. "Raoul is a noble, simple-hearted soldier. He will have

in groups around baskets of bread. Attendants stood near the officers holding huge pieces of raw meat; while, to save time, the soldiers were served with cut portions. Each man was then handed a horn cup, nearly a foot long, filled with honey-beer. As the first detachment of troops finished, they were given a small glass of arrack, and ushered out to make room for the next. An Abyssinian brass band, trained by a Russian master, played a selection of music, and, finally, the national anthems of France, Russia, England, Italy and Abyssinia; to each we drank standing.—William F. Whitehouse, in the September Scribner's.

COSTLY CANALS.

The oldest and the most important ship canal is that of Suez, begun in 1856, and completed in 1869. It is 100 miles in length, and cost \$93,000,000. In 1892 \$10,000,000 were expended to widen it. Ships are allowed to pass through it at a speed of 5 1-3 miles per hour, so that its whole length can be traversed in 18 1/2 hours. Night navigation is made possible by electric lights, which were introduced in 1887. The tolls are \$2 per ton. In 1870, 486 ships passed through the canal; in 1880, 2,026; in 1900, 3,441. In the year 1899, 221,348 passengers were transported. In 1887 the Emperor William Canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic was begun, and the canal was opened in 1895. Its cost was \$40,000,000. Its receipts do not cover expenses. Still another canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic was opened in 1900. Its cost was \$6,000,000. The Manchester Ship Canal cost \$85,000,000. Amsterdam is connected with the sea by a ship canal opened in 1845, and Rotterdam is likewise connected with deep water by a canal opened in 1866. The Gulf of Corinth Canal was finished in 1893. It cost about \$5,000,000.

THE LONDON SEWER HUNTER.

The London sewer hunter before commencing operations provides himself with a bull-s-eye lantern, a canvas apron and a pole some seven or eight feet in length, having an iron attachment at one end somewhat in the shape of a hoe. For greater convenience the lantern is invariably fixed to the right shoulder, so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stooping its rays shine directly to their feet. Thus accoutred, they walk slowly along through the mud, feeling with their naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and picking from the crevices any article they see. Nothing is allowed to escape them, no matter what its value, provided it is not valueless. Old iron, pieces of rope, bones, current coin of the realm and articles of plate and jewellery—all is good fish which comes to the hunter's net.

A REMINDER OF A TRAGEDY.

In his book, "All the Russias," Henry Norman gives an interesting description of the bedroom of the Czar Alexander II, which is kept exactly as it was on the morning he left it. He was brought back an hour after he left it, bleeding to death from injuries inflicted by the assassin's bomb. As the room was, so it remains. The half smoked cigarette lies upon the ash tray in a glass tube. A little revolver lies before the mirror. Upon each of the tables and upon several chairs is a loosely folded clean handkerchief, for it was the Czar's wish to have one of these always within reach of his hand. There lie all his toilet articles—a few plain bottles and brushes. It is all modest beyond belief, and the brushes are half worn.

which is more healthy and clean

UTILIZING BONES.

On many farms there are but scattered about the paddocks, which should be collected and conveyed into manure. Of course, there is a market for bones, but when sold the uncrushed state their full value is never obtained. It is more fitable to treat them at home, spread them on the land that produced them. Where no crushing is available, there are several methods of reducing bones which be adopted. A simple plan is to pack the bones layer by layer, fresh wood ashes, in a barrel, keep the mixture moistened some months. Casks may be in constant use for this purpose, a farm, receiving every few days a fresh layer of the bones and as a quicker method is to boil bones in an iron or copper boiler together with strong caustic. The proportion of bones to ly not exact or invariable. Approximately, five parts by weight caustic soda; or seven parts weight of caustic potash, dissolved in 15 parts by weight of water, disintegrate about 15 parts weight of bones by two or three hours' boiling. If the bones are allowed to remain in the caustic liquor, even without boiling, will in the course of a week or become disintegrated. Bones also be reduced by mixing in with quicklime and loam. A 1 in. of loam 4 in. deep is made, and this is placed a layer, about 6 in. deep of quicklime. The layer loam, bones and lime are repeated in succession until the heap reaches a convenient height, when it is all covered with a thick layer of earth. Holes are then bored in the heap from the top, and water poured down them to slack the lime. Instead of boring holes, reeds or sticks may be put in during the formation of the heap, and withdrawn when it is finished. The mass becomes hot, and remains so for three months, after which bones will be friable, and the whole heap may be mixed up, and is ready for the ground.

DIPPING FOR PARASITES.

Parasites of all kinds are not only injurious to the wool of sheep, but to the health of the animal well, and dipping to destroy them should be resorted to wherever whenever they are present at shearing time. There is no other way to remove the troublesome pests except by repeated dipping, and sometimes it requires a good many to accomplish the desired end. Ticks worry the thin, weak sheep more than the strong ones, and they tend to congregate on them in such numbers as to cause their death. Sometimes the ticks appear on the sheep shortly after dipping, and the impression is made that the dip did not free them from the parasites; but this is a mistake. The trouble was that the ticks were in the sheds or stables where the sheep were kept, and by putting the animals back in their infested quarters the ticks soon covered them again. The living quarters of the sheep must also be treated with the solution by spraying and washing. In this way we protect the animals from a future invasion. A second dipping should follow the first at ten days later, and the living quarters should also receive a second spraying. Sometimes where the parasites are very numerous a third dipping and spraying may pay.

THE DAIRY FARMER.

The trouble with the average farmer is that he gets along too easy. But the man who has to do a business with the cow year after year

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

"HIGH" FOOD FOR PIGS.

A experienced hograiser says — there is no kind of animal, even pigs, which is given such filthy food. No matter how vile and stinky it is, everything is thrown down; and they eat it, too, which may take as a natural indication that it is acceptable to them. I doubt, and I think they only eat it because they are greedy and hungry when they accept of anything that will fill. I know on all farms and about very many ages there are casks kept in which all kinds of refuse are deposited for the pigs. These casks are rarely emptied or cleaned out. Portions of stuff are taken from them, and more put in, but the bottom is hardly ever reached. In hot weather the matter soon ferments, when stirred up the smell is insupportable. I once knew a young man who lost his life through this. He caught typhoid fever, and the doctor said it was generated from filthy smell, but the authorities gave him little or no notice of it, and he worried people about things far more objectionable. Why it is not regarded as a dangerous nuisance I do not imagine.

PIGS WILL SUCCEED BETTER.

A superior food than inferior food. They may not eat more of the former than the latter; indeed, they do not take so much, and it is much more good, as it rests on an active appetite and supports a fine condition. I am all in favor of giving them sweet, clean food, as I know they will soon prove it is the right thing for them. The stinking, decaying matter is not safe. "What, then, shall we do with our refuse?" some may ask. "Do as you are doing now; give it to the pigs! There is a time when all such stuff is sweet and clean, and that is the period when it may with advantage be utilized as pig food. If more accumulated than they can consume always get the pigs. There need be no waste. Do not think it is because there is much that it is put into casks allowed to decay partially. I know some are actually of opinion that it is the best way of converting refuse into palatable pig food. Others let it accumulate as a matter of convenience, and not a few of them to save themselves work. Some of the food may be given fresh to the pigs. At other times it is detected in the casks as being handy and wanted, but no such considerations and arrangements should be made. All who desire their pigs to remain in perfect health, make satisfactory progress, and yield the best samples of bacon, must shun stinky food and only use that which is more healthy and clean.

UTILIZING BONES.

On many farms there are bones scattered about the paddocks, which should be collected and converted into manure. Of course, there is a market for bones, but when sold in uncrushed state their full value is never obtained. It is more profitable to treat them at home, and add them on the land that produced them. Where no crushing mill is available, there are several methods of reducing bones which may be adopted. A simple plan is to break the bones layer by layer, with a wooden mallet, in a barrel, and the mixture moistened for a few months. Casks may be kept

compelled to be a business man. He has to study animal life, he has to read, he comes in contact with the market, he has to do business 365 days in the year; and that develops a good, strong man. As you exercise your muscle, you develop it. As you exercise your mind, you develop that. We would not advise any man, young or old, to go into the dairy business, if he wants to have an easy time. The man who follows the cow has no primrose path to fortune, but he can get two years' work in one and usually he can get two years' profit in one.

THE FIRST DINING CAR.

Built by the Pullman Company in the Year 1866.

The first dining car was called the "Delmonico," of course. It must have resembled our present beautiful dining cars but slightly. Built by the Pullman Company at their pioneer works in Chicago, it was put into service in 1866; and after a short but distinguished career, descended to the position of boarding car for constructors along the line, but it did not come to this, of course, until great improvements had been made upon it in subsequent models. It was built in two sections, with a kitchen in the middle. One end was reserved for ladies and here no smoking was allowed, but the other end was a buffet arrangement and got itself nicknamed "The Beer Garden" before it had been in service many moons.

The floor of the car was uncarpeted and the seats were ordinary low-back coach seats, upholstered in leather. The car was finished in walnut, but the ceiling was covered with oilcloth. The provision supply store-room and refrigerator were under the centre of the car, and access could be had to them only by means of a little brass ladder suspended from the side of the car. It was rather a precarious adventure for dining car employees to make a visit to the larder while the train was in motion, inasmuch as there were a great many covered bridges and other obstructions along the line in those days; which would undoubtedly have swept them into eternity had they not timed their trip down the little brass ladder strictly according to schedule. The kitchen was supplied with an ordinary soft-coal range. Still, in spite of all these peculiar disadvantages, the bill of fare for that time was considered most elaborate.

The most interesting thing, however, about the "Delmonico" was the way in which the employees kept tabs on receipts. When a passenger entered the car the conductor handed the waiter, who was to take care of him, a small paste-board ticket, which the waiter straightway deposited in a padlocked tin box in the kitchen. At the terminal station the ticket agent came into the car, unlocked the tin box, and with due ceremony "counted up the house." The conductor and other employees, while not being required to give an exact account, were expected to make an approximate check in accordance with the number of passengers served. Talk about your graft! Are there any opportunities like that nowadays?

BRITISH R. R. ACCIDENTS

1,277 KILLED AND 18,375 INJURED IN 1901.

Report of the Workings of Railways in Great Britain for Last Year.

Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, of the Railway Department of the British Board of Trade, has presented a report to the Board on the accidents

109 injured by being caught between vehicles; 9 were killed and 64 injured by falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls etc.; 95 were killed and 117 injured whilst working on the permanent way and sidings; and 164 were killed and 301 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty. The total number of railway and contractors' servants killed and injured in the course of railway traffic, exclusive of accidents to trains, was 503 killed and 4,087 injured. Of these, 20 of the killed and 29 of the injured were contractors' servants. A comparative statement is given relating to the number of railway servants killed and injured whilst employed in shunting operations, including the coupling and uncoupling of vehicles, for the years 1892 to 1901 inclusive, during which period of ten years 1642 miles of additional railway have been opened, and the number of railway servants employed has been increased. In 1892, the number of killed in coupling and uncoupling operations only was 19, and injured 305, as against 11 and 286 respectively in 1893, 23 and 298 in 1894, 16 and 331 in 1895, 18 and 488 in 1896, 19 and 492 in 1897, 18 and 481 in 1898, 16 and 567 in 1899, 25 and 565 in 1900, and 14 and 571 in 1901.

THE NUMBER KILLED

in all shunting operations, including coupling and uncoupling vehicles, was in 1892 158, and injured 1,641, as against 125 killed and 1,427 injured in 1893; 136 and 1,519 respectively in 1894; 110 and 1,458 in 1895; 136 and 2,548 in 1896; 97 and 2,400 in 1897; 129 and 2,164 in 1898; 116 and 2,357 in 1899; 136 and 2,616 in 1900; and 88 and 2,309 in 1901. Under the category of accidents to persons other than passengers or servants of railway companies, it appears that the accidents to persons passing over railways at level crossings show a decrease on the figures for the previous year, the numbers being 55 killed and 26 injured, as against 63 killed and 35 injured in 1900. The number of trespassers killed was 282, and of those injured 154, as against 288 killed and 154 injured in 1900. The number of suicides was 144, as against 123 in 1900, and 17 persons were injured while apparently attempting to commit suicide; and of persons not included in the above classifications, most of whom were at the railway premises on business, 41 were killed and 150 injured, as against 56 killed and 134 injured in 1900.

ENJOY YOURSELF.

Nothing contributes more to the highest success than the formation of a habit of enjoying things. Whatever your calling in life may be, whatever misfortunes or hardships may come to you, make up your mind resolutely that, come what may, you will get the most possible real enjoyment out of every day; that you will increase your capacity for enjoying life by trying to find the sunny side of every experience of the day. Resolutely determine that you will see the humorous side of things. No matter how hard or unyielding your environment may seem to be, there is a sunny side if you can only see it. The mirth-provoking faculty, even under trying circumstances, is worth more to a young man or woman starting out in life than a fortune without it. Make up your mind that you will be an optimist, that there shall be nothing of the pessimist about you, that you will carry your own sunshine wherever you go. There is longevity in the soul that eases our worries and makes our sides shake with laughter. There is a wonderful medicinal effect in good cheer. Good news and glad tidings have a magic effect even upon invalids. Often a whole factory or home is

THE PASSING OF THE GREAT

AS TO THE STRENUOUSNESS OF OLD AGE.

Something About the Famous Men at the Head of the Empire's Affairs.

There is always something pathetic in the passing of a man out of public life, and the face of public affairs has been changing rapidly of late, says the St. James' Budget. Lord Salisbury has signed his last despatch. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has also probably framed his last Budget. Lord James has passed out of the front rank of public affairs, and Lord Cadogan has taken leave of Dublin Castle and the Irish people. But yesterday they were on the active list of the nation's public men; to-day they belong to the thin line of great men whose work is over, and who live to find how fickle and short a thing is fame.

OUR YOUNG OLD MEN.

Many of them, in the natural order of things, may look forward to a long period of quiet life. Dean Bradley, the oldest of the group of public men who have stepped down from their pedestals during the past few weeks, is 80, but many famous men in the church are older than he, and Lord Salisbury has a dozen years to live before he reaches the age at which Mr. Gladstone laid down the reins. Lord Cadogan, who has given up the Viceroyalty of Ireland, may live almost a generation before he reaches the age of the admirals of the active list, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is no longer one of the ministers of the crown is quite twelve years younger than one of the members of Mr. Balfour's cabinet, who has evidently no intention of resigning. Not for many years have there been so many retirements from public life as since the dissolution two years ago, but of very few of them can it be said that they were pressingly called for by old age.

STRENUOUSNESS OF OLD AGE.

The truth is that old age was never more strenuous than to-day, Lord Halsbury is 77 next month, but he is still vigorous enough to be drawing one of the highest salaries in the empire, and presiding over sittings of the House of Lords. Lord Roberts is 70, but nobody but Dame Rumor suggests that he is not active enough to command the British army, and Dame Rumor is likely to be a lying jade for some time longer. The last commander-in-chief was over 60, and his predecessor over 70. One finds much the same thing in the navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty belongs to the younger men, but two of the naval lords are over 60; and Sir John Fisher and Sir Edward Seymour, two of the most responsible seamen, have also passed threescore. Only one of the five admirals of the fleet is far off 70. Sir Newall Salmon is a young man of 67, but Admiral Lyons and Admiral Richards have all but reached the Psalmist's span, and so has Lord Clanwilliam; while Sir Harry Keppel is the youngest of them all at 93—young enough to have paid a call the other day on the Sultan of Johore in his own palace.

WORK OF THE VETERANS.

Dr. Temple Archbishop of Canterbury, at 81, is young enough to crown the King, and his brother of York, about five years younger, showed no sign of old age in crowning the Queen. Half the generals in the war were men whose best years had long since gone—Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren, and Generals Clery, Coke, and Kelly-Kenny are all over 60. Half the thing the world is talking about to-day are the work of the veterans. It is Sir

shut samples of bacon, must shun "light" food and only use that which is more healthy and clean.

UTILIZING BONES.

In many farms there are bones scattered about the paddocks, which could be collected and converted to manure. Of course, there is a market for bones, but when sold in uncrushed state their full value is never obtained. It is more profitable to treat them at home, and read them on the land that produced them. Where no crushing mill is available, there are several methods of reducing bones which may be adopted. A simple plan is to crack the bones layer by layer, with shod wood ashes, in a barrel, and the mixture moistened for some months. Casks may be kept constant use for this purpose on the farm, receiving every few days a fresh layer of the bones and ashes. A quicker method is to boil the bones in an iron or copper boiler together with strong caustic lye. The proportion of bones to lye is exact or invariable. Approximately, five parts by weight of caustic soda; or seven parts by weight of caustic potash, dissolved in 15 parts by weight of water, will integrate about 15 parts by weight of bones by two or three hours' boiling. If the bones are allowed to remain in the caustic liquor, even without boiling, they will in the course of a week or so become disintegrated. Bones may also be reduced by mixing in heaps with quicklime and loam. A layer loam 4 in. deep is made, and on this is placed a layer, about 6 in. deep of quicklime. The layers of lime, bones and lime are repeated in succession until the heap reaches convenient height, when it is finally covered with a thick layer of earth. Holes are then bored in the top from the top, and water poured down them to slack the lime. Instead of boring holes, round sticks may be put in during the formation of the heap, and withdrawn when it is finished. The mass will become hot, and remain so for two or three months, after which the bones will be friable, and the whole may be mixed up, and is ready for the ground.

DIPPING FOR PARASITES.

Parasites of all kinds are not only injurious to the wool of sheep, but also the health of the animals as well, and dipping to destroy them should be resorted to wherever and whenever they are present at shearing time. There is no other way to move the troublesome pests except repeated dipping, and sometimes requires a good many to accomplish the desired end. Ticks will prey the thin, weak sheep more than the strong ones, and they seem to congregate on them in such numbers as to cause their death. Sometimes the ticks appear on the sheep shortly after dipping, and the impression is made that the dipping did not free them from the parasites; but this is a mistake. The trouble was that the ticks were in the sheds or stables where the sheep were kept, and by putting the animals back in their infested quarters the ticks soon covered them again. The living quarters of the sheep should also be treated with the solution by spraying and washing and in this way we protect the animals from a future invasion. A second dipping should follow the first about a day later, and the living quarters should also receive a second spraying. Sometimes where the parasites are very numerous a third dipping and spraying may pay.

THE DAIRY FARMER.

The trouble with the average farmer is that he gets along too easily. The man who has to do business with the cow year after year is

exact account, were expected to make an approximate check in accordance with the number of passengers served. Talk about your graft! Are there any opportunities like that nowadays?

BRITISH R. R. ACCIDENTS

1,277 KILLED AND 18,375 INJURED IN 1901.

Report of the Workings of Railways in Great Britain for Last Year.

Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, of the Railway Department of the British Board of Trade, has presented a report to the Board on the accidents that have occurred in the working of the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1901. The first part gives the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes by accidents in which the running of trains or the movement of vehicles was concerned. Col. Jekyll, however, is careful to point out that under the head of injuries, in the case of passengers all injuries no matter how slight, are included; while in the case of servants of the companies, only those accidents which prevent the injured servant from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on any of the three working days next after the accident are required to be reported. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way caused injury to 476 persons; accidents from other causes, including their own want of caution or misconduct, resulted in the deaths of 135 and injury of 1,669 passengers. From accidents to trains, rolling stock or permanent way, eight servants of companies or contractors were killed, and 156 injured; by accidents from other causes, including their own want of caution or misconduct, 503 were killed and 4,087 injured.

IN THE CASE OF PERSONS

Other than passengers or servants, three were killed and five injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way, 55 were killed and 26 injured while passing over railways at level crossings; 282 were killed and 154 injured while trespassing, 144 committed suicide, and 17 were injured by attempting to commit suicide; 17 were killed and 122 injured while on business at stations and sidings, while from what are characterized as miscellaneous causes not included in any of the above, 21 persons were killed and 28 injured. Thus the total number of persons killed was 1,171, and injured 6,740. In addition to the above, the companies reported 106 persons killed and 11,635 injured from accidents that occurred on their premises but were not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. Taking, therefore, the number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the railway companies during the twelve months, there were 1,277 persons killed and 18,375 injured. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 1,172,395,900 for the year 1901, or 30,119,214 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these figures, the proportion of passengers killed and injured during the year 1901 were 1 in 8,684,414 killed, and 1 in 516,571 injured. In 1900 the proportions were 1 in 8,461,309 killed, and 1 in 470,848 injured.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Fourteen railway servants were killed and 571 injured whilst employed in coupling and uncoupling vehicles; 74 were killed and 1,738 injured whilst employed in various other shunting operations, making a total of 88 killed and 2,309 injured while shunting; 20 were killed and

ence of the day. Resolutely determine that you will see the humorous side of things. No matter how hard or unyielding your environment may seem to be, there is a sunny side if you can only see it. The mirth-provoking faculty, even under trying circumstances, is worth more to a young man or woman starting out in life than a fortune without it. Make up your mind that you will be an optimist, that there shall be nothing of the pessimist about you, that you will carry your own sunshine wherever you go. There is longevity in the soul that eases our worries and makes our sides shake with laughter. There is a wonderful medicinal effect in good cheer. Good news and glad tidings have a magic effect even upon invalids. Often a whole factory or home is transformed by one sunny soul. On the other hand, they are blighted and made dark by a gloomy, morose, fault-finding person.

THE DENTIST'S HOUSE.

Two friends are walking along the street. One of them pointing to a house, says:

"There's a beautiful place, but it's enough to make a man sad to look at it."

"Why so?"

"On account of its history; for, despite its calm and serene surroundings, it was built upon the groans, tears, wailings, and blood of widows, orphans, old men, and struggling women."

"You don't say so! Was it built by a monopolist?"

"Oh, no; by a dentist."

THE KINGDOM'S POSTMEN.

In the United Kingdom there are 60,000 postmen, and in the course of a year close upon 3,600,000,000 letters, post-cards, parcels, circulars, boxes, and newspapers are delivered. This gives a yearly average to each postman of 60,000 letters, etc., or 200 per day. Of course, in a big town, each postman would have a far heavier delivery, while the rural postman would have considerably less. In fact, in one country district it so happened that on one particular day the postman had no letter to deliver at all. In London 5,000 letters a day is the postman's average delivery.

HEROIC MONKEY.

A Paris monkey named Albert, is the hero of a thrilling story from that city. A fire broke out in its mistress's house, and the monkey, scenting the smoke and becoming alarmed, managed to open the window, climb down a waterspout to the porter's lodge, and give the alarm. The porter went up; broke open the door, and was just in time to prevent the lady being suffocated by the flames. Albert is quite the hero of the district.

EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING.

No street in the world can boast of so many advertisements as Broadway, New York. The combined length of the two sides of Broadway is 52,800 feet. The amount of advertising on the buildings and in show windows is such that it would take a man between eight and ten days of eight hours each to read his way up one side and down the other.

Mr. De Sutter—"How do you like your new coachman, my dear?" Mrs. De Sutter—"Oh, he's delightful, but his hair does not match our chestnut carriage horses."

Tie preservation is a question of growing importance to many railroads which do not own timber suitable for the manufacture of ties, and several new preserving plants are going up in several parts of the country.

all but reached the Psalmist's span, and so has Lord Clanwilliam; while Sir Harry Keppel is the youngest of them all at 93—young enough to have paid a call the other day on the Sultan of Johore in his own palace.

WORK OF THE VETERANS.

Dr. Temple Archbishop of Canterbury, at 81, is young enough to crown the King, and his brother of York, about five years younger, showed no sign of old age in crowning the Queen. Half the generals in the war were men whose best years had long since gone—Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren, and Generals Clery, Coke, and Kelly-Kenny are all over 60. Half the things the world is talking about to-day are the work of the veterans. It is Sir John Aird, verging on 70, who has built the great Nile dam. It is Lord Masham, verging on 90, who appeals to the Government to overhaul our fiscal system, and heads his appeal, "Who's Afraid?"

WHERE AGE SITS LIGHTLY.

The men over 70 in Parliament could be counted on both hands, and the number of those who have seen 60 is astonishing. Even Mr. Chamberlain is more than half-way through the sixties; in four years, before the legal life of the Cabinet is over, he will have reached the age at which man's work is supposed to be done. Who can believe it? Who ever thinks of Sir Henry Fowler as anything but a man in his prime? Yet he is 71, and the keenest debater in the House of Commons is still Sir William Harcourt, in active opposition at 74. Mr. Morley is a child of 63 beside him. Mr. Bryce is 64, and "C-B." is as old as Mr. Chamberlain, only four years off 70. Old age leads in the Lords—Earl Spencer is 66, and the Duke of Devonshire is 69.

KINGS AND AMBASSADORS.

All the world over the veterans lead the way. King Edward will have worn his crown only two months when he is 61. President Loubet is three years older. Italy, Germany and Russia have young men to reign over them, but Francis Joseph of Austria was 72 this week. Oscar of Sweden is 73, and King Christian of Denmark is 84. The world's foreign relations are in the hands of men over 60 and 70. Lord Pauncefoot was well over 70 when he signed his last treaty at Washington. Lord Currie is 68, Sir Edmund Monson is 67, Sir Charles Scott 64, and Sir Frank Lascelles 60. Lord Cromer, young enough to make another Egypt, is 60 also; and at the other end of Africa a man of 70 reigns as Prime Minister of the Cape. If all the men who are old according to the almanacs were to resign to-night, the British empire would not know itself to-morrow.

TESTING EGGS.

In buying eggs a clean, rough shell is to be preferred to one that is smooth and sticky. The most certain test is to put them one at a time into a basin of cold water. A new-laid egg will sink like a stone; an egg that has been laid a few days will rise a little at the larger end, and in proportion as they become actually stale will assume nearly an erect posture in the water; an egg that floats is infallibly very bad.

CHEAP MARRIAGES.

A man can be married in Melbourne cheaper than in any other part of the world. Ministers advertise in the papers against each other. One minister offers to unite loving couples for \$2.62, another for \$1.87, and so on down to 62 cents. In some cases wedding breakfasts and rings are supplied,

Clothing for Men and Boys.

When you are looking for a Fall Suit, Overcoat, Pea Jacket, Odd Pants, or in fact any kind of Clothing, you should visit our store first.

Our Clothing is well made.

Our Clothing is up-to-date.

Our Prices the Lowest,

"Quality Considered."

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men and Boys' Hats and Caps.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for the grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

Apples Wanted!

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S,

OUR EXHIBIT

—WAS—

THE EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

Having purchased JOHN A. FRASER'S entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at the very low sum of

50c On the Dollar

We began yesterday a sale of these goods. The prices caught the people and we were kept on jump all day.

Sale still going on.

Bargains for Everybody.

J. J. HAINES, SHOE HOUSES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

It is Pretty Generally Known

that in August last our Woollen Mills were destroyed by fire. But previous to the fire we had produced quite a heavy stock of

Tweds, Flannels and Yarns-----

which we now wish to convert into cash as speedily as possible. Our goods have a reputation for reliability. The stock on hand will sustain that reputation.

But prices will not be maintained. We intend to sacrifice. We offer this stock of Tweds and Flannels—in their class the very best produced—at prices, which under ordinary circumstances, could not be accepted. Our necessity is your opportunity. The time to buy is when somebody wants to sell. We want to sell. Don't you want to buy? Come in any way and see what we are doing. It is a grand opportunity and we feel confident you will want to take advantage of it.

Present Prices are for Cash only, or Wool at Cash Prices.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday forenoon. Would like all grists in during the forenoon, while steam is on. Feed and barley meal for sale.

Young man don't marry a girl who dislikes to help her mother in the kitchen. If you do you will wish you were "the man in the moon" before a year roll around, but you'll wish in vain.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 2:18 a.m.
" 10:29 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:28 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:32 p.m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Wanted.

Good Canadian girls for situations in Rochester. Apply 281 East Main St, Room 21, Rochester, N. Y. 38cp

Lamps.

Come in and inspect our stock of lamps. The most complete stock in town. Lamps at all prices to choose from.

BOYLE & SON.

The Cook's Want List.

Pure fresh spices, Garlic, Corks in many sizes, Fruit jar rings, Chemically pure Proof Vinegar, Sealing Wax mixture. All to be purchased at Medical Hall
FRED L. HOOPER.

They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving at Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms, Niagara district. The stock is always fresh, choice and select, and the prices are the lowest of the lowest.

FITZPATRICK'S Grocery
Dundas Street.

A Veteran's Story.—George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely." 50 cents —25

Election of Officers.

The Athletic Society of the Napanee Collegiate Institute, had its annual meeting Monday evening, Sept. 7th. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, U. J. Flack; M. A.; President, J. E. Van-Every, B.A.; Vice-President, M. R. Reid, M.A.; Sec.-Treasurer, Harry Steacy; Captain of F. B. C., Frank Boyes; Curator, Earl Ficus; Committee—Harold Cowan, Blake Lucas, Leo Trimble.

FOR FALL

Don't blame us if you don't secure some shoe bargains. You can get them now at our sale of Fraser's stock.
J. J. HAINES, Napanee.

An Accident.

Tuesday afternoon a rather serious accident happened on John Street, just opposite the C. P. R. Telegraph Office. As Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Young, Mrs. George I. Ham and Mrs. Briscoe were driving down street their horse reared and kicked. The two ladies last mentioned were sitting with their backs to the horse. The kick stunned Mrs. Ham, and a doctor was summoned. At first it was thought the jaw bone was broken or fractured, but after reviving her so as to thoroughly examine it, it was found to be only a bad bruise. Mrs. Ham had a narrow escape for had the horse struck her on the neck or back of the head it might have resulted much more seriously.

A large stock of pipe Tobaccos in tins packages and plugs, also a fine assortment of briar pipes ranging in price from 25c to \$5.00. At the PLAZA CIGAR STORE, John St.

Never Worry.—Take one and go about your business—they do their work while you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders: every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents.—21

Napanee Opera House.

At Wallace's Drug Store.

\$1.50

PER GALLON.

RAMSAY'S Mixed Paint.

You can buy dearer Paint than this but you cannot buy Better Paint.

Have you tried it? Every gallon sold under guarantee.

Alabastine—Muralo—Kalsomine—Paints—Oils—Varnishes—Shellacs—Japans—Brushes of all kinds, etc.

WINDOW GLASS

Pilkington Glass, the best in the world at

Red Cross DRUG STORE

T. B. Wallace, THE DRUGGIST

Sporting Goods.

We carry a full stock of sporting goods of all kinds. Guns, ammunition, fish tackle, hunting knives, and sundries of kinds, that make hunting and fishing pleasure.

BOYLE & SO

Men for Niagara.

The 47th Batt. will go in camp on 23rd. Men wishing to enlist will do so once, as only a limited number will be taken. Call and see either Lieut. Smit F. R. Maybee, with regard to the camp

Dyspepsia Cured.

To certify this fact we can refer you many persons in our immediate vicinity. ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE the remedy. Prepared at The Med Hall.
FRED L. HOOPER

Sample of Manitoba Wheat

This week the Express received, in tiny canvas bag, a sample of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat, issued to all Canadian newspapers by the Winn Free Press. The Free Press is desirous of great credit for its enterprise in distributing these samples. A sample of wheat can be seen in the window of Express Bookstore.

Heart relief in half an hour.—A lady in New York State, writing of her cure Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead great was my suffering from heart trouble and so miraculous my recovery through agency of this powerful treatment. I my life to it."—20

The Celebrated Eyes Specialist

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated specialist from Germany will be in Napanee from Thursday noon, October 9th, till Saturday, October 11th. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. I tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expect optician. specialist consultation free.

Song Recital.

At the Eastern Methodist Church, Monday evening, Sept. 29th, Mr. F. E. Eaton of New York city, will give a song recital, assisted by Miss M. Hall, as pianist and organ soloist. Mr. E. is recognized as one of America's great baritone and it is seldom Napanee people have the opportunity to hear in their town a singer of such high reputation. Programme will appear in next issue.

THE PUBLIC HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday forenoons. Would like all grists in during the forenoon, while steam is on. Feed and barley meal for sale. 39tf

Young man don't marry a girl who dislikes to help her mother in the kitchen. If you do you will wish you were "the man in the moon" before a year roll around, but you'll wish in vain.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grové's signature is on each box.

Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy, Winchester, Ont., the blind Canadian martyr of the Boer war, will enter Queen's College, Kingston, this session for an arts' course. He is preparing for the ministry.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNICK'S Jewelry Store

"A" and "B" batteries R. C. F. A., arrived in Napanee Friday afternoon about 4:30 p.m. They camped at the park over night and left for Deseronto in the morning where they go into camp for three weeks.

South American Kidney Cure is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative merits of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay.—22

William Burley, J. P., Money more, not far from Tweed, is now 103 years of age, and his wife, also still living, is but a few years younger. They are natives of Ireland but came to Canada many years ago, where they have lived and prospered ever since.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A man living down on Cumberland river said his potatoes grew so fast this year that while he was digging a basketful the last ones were ever so much larger than the first. If this man lived anywhere else but in Kentucky we should question his veracity.

A. S. Kimmery has plenty of Liverpool Salt in large sax. Great bargains in sugars. Our 25c tea beats all others. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. Balance of stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

The case of the three striking machinists, Robt. Wilson, Robert Holding and Henry Brouse, of Kingston, was disposed of in that city on Tuesday. They were each fined \$50 or one month in gaol. The offence was picketing the locomotive works.

Mr. W. C. Weir, who for the past five and a half years has held the position of agent for the Rathbun Co. and soliciting freight and passenger agent for the Bay of Quinte Ry. and for the past year, since the building of the new station has been station agent, has tendered his resignation to take effect on Sept. 24th. Mr. Weir has accepted a much better position on the C. P. R. and will leave in about ten days to take charge of his new duties. His resignation has been received with much regret by the officials of the Company and the citizens generally feel that they are losing a popular and esteemed citizen.

They Father Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrhozone cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrhozone is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops dropping, headache, and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are mild.

have resulted much more seriously.

A large stock of pipe Tobacco in tins packages and plugs, also a fine assortment of briar pipes ranging in price from 25c to \$5.00. At the PLAZA CIGAR STORE, John St.

Never Worry.—Take one and go about your business—they do their work while you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders: every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents.—21

Napanee Opera House.

Manager Brisco has been fortunate in securing the Marks Bros. Opera Company for this week. This makes the second engagement for this popular company this year, which shows they must be favorites with the theatre going public of Napanee. At each performance the house has been packed to the doors, standing room not even being obtainable. They are all artists in themselves. Mr. Earnie Marks is a clever young comedian, and takes his part exceedingly well. He will always receive a rousing reception from his many friends in Napanee. The company introduces entirely new specialties each evening not necessitating long waits between the acts. Thursday night they played to a packed house, the play being "Under Two Flags." To-night (Friday) they play "Kathleen Mavourneen." A matinee will be given Saturday afternoon, "Larry Brogan's Promotion." Prices, children 5 cents, adults 15 cents. Saturday night they conclude the week's program with the play "A Colonial Bishop's Elect, or Nugget Nell." The prices of admission are within reach of all, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

The Farmer's Success Depends Upon His Freedom From Disease and Suffering.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is the Medicine That Has Made Thousands of Country Toilers Well and Strong.

There are thousands of farmers in our land who are rich in broad acres and gold, yet lack that true wealth known as good health.

It is a melancholy fact that men and women in the country districts, breathing the purest air and drinking from God's bubbling fountains and limpid springs, are liable to the same diseases and ailments that come thick and fast to city people. We find rheumatism, neuralgia, debility, dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles and blood diseases almost as common in the farmer's family as they are in the city homes. Paine's Celery Compound, Heaven's best blessing to the farming community has done more for the banishment of dread disease and the building up of health than all other combined medicines.

Mr. G. J. Snye, a well known farmer of Sheffield, Ont., says:

"It is with pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to the pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Anyone may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expect optician specialist consultation free.

Song Recital.

At the Eastern Methodist Church Monday evening, Sept. 29th, Mr. J. Eaton of New York city, will give a recital, assisted by Miss M. Hall, a pianist and organ soloist. Mr. E. is recognized as one of America's great baritone and it is seldom Napanee has the opportunity to hear in their town a singer of such high reputation. Programme will appear in next issue.

BARGAINS

The public have an opportunity to get Boots Shoes away below retail prices. J. J. HAINES bought Job Fraser's stock of shoes and rubbers 50c on the dollar. Sale now going on. J. J. Ha

Opera House Repaired.

The public will be pleased to know Mr. B. Brisco is having extensive improvements made in the Brisco Opera House both in the scenic and mechanical. The stage is being entirely remodelled, a complete set of scenery is under construction. A "gridiron" is being constructed on new scenery will be 18 x 22, and will be tripped or raised instead of the old flats. The new set will embrace a number of set pieces and will be second none between Toronto and Montreal. Work is in charge of a regular theatre scenic artist, and when the scenery is a play will be mounted in a style before impossible in Napanee, as there be a much larger stage space available than in the past.

Cool and Delicious—Rikley's Sund

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday after August 29th, 1540 cheese were sold 1210 white and 330 colored.

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee	1	80	
Centerville	3	80	
Croydon	4		
Phippen No. 2	5	100	
Kingsford	6	25	
Deseronto	7		1
Union	8	75	
Clairview	9		
Metzler	10		
Odessa	11	130	
Excelsior	12		
Silville	13	50	
Enterprise	14	100	
Whitman Creek	15	60	
Tamworth	16	50	
Forest Mills	17	80	
Sheffield	18	40	
Moscow	19		
Bell Rock	20		
Selby	21	175	
Phippen No. 1	22		
Camden East	23		
Petworth	24		
Newburgh	25	130	
Marlbark	26	65	
Empey	27		

Buying was brisk, starting at 9c running up to 9 14/10. 460 white and 9 13/16c.

The Critical Time of Life.—Is bet the years of fifty, even and sixty-two. As power slows down, vitality becomes less the progress of decay sets in. A man extending old age and renewing vigor must take Ferron's Kidney Pills. I zone keeps up the appetite, and in the form of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness the tiring train, force energy and spirits when they are needed most. To take Ferron's regularly means adding from ten to twenty years of life. Large boxes 50c, or 6 boxes \$2.50, at Druggists, or Polson and Co., Kingston. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Certain.

Flower Carnival of Napanee Horticultural Society, Town Hall, Friday afternoon and evening from 4 until 6, and from 8 until 10. Come and see the beautiful flowers, the various floral attractions, listen good music, and have a cup of tea or cocoa in a flower booth. Admission 10 cents.

Apples Wanted!

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

For job printing of all kind try The Exchange Office.

One thing we like about the good old songs of the past is that nobody sings them anymore.

Rev. Father Powell, S. S., J. C., of Boston, preached in St. John's church, Bath, on Wednesday evening.

Try the Plaza Special smoking Mixture if you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At the PLAZA, John St.

The yacht races Monday afternoon did not finish within the time limit consequently they were declared off.

To Starve is a Fallacy.—The dictum to starve because you have indigestion has long since been exploded. Dr. Von Stern's Pineapple Tablets introduced a new era in the treatment of stomach troubles. It has proved that one may eat his fill of anything and everything he relishes, and one taken after the meal will aid the stomach in doing its work. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—21

If you have any faults that would bring distress just let them slip and cling only to your virtues with a vice like grip.

Look on the bright side of everything, and if it is a piece of merchandise you are purchasing you had better look on both sides.

The man who makes a better thing of his business than others does so by rendering service for which the people are willing to pay.

It is said that courtesy opens many a door. It should also shut them promptly at ten o'clock p.m. when the old folks want to retire.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—23

It is an old saying that "money makes the mare go." It also makes your friends go. Lend one dollar and he will dodge you forever thereafter.

The average son of a rich man is like an ocean wave. He starts out with a great roll but he no sooner strikes the shore than he proceeds to go broke.

Valuable Advice to Mothers. If your child comes in from playing coughing or showing evidences of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get on your little of Nerville. Rub the chest and neck with Nerville, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerville in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerville, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

The barbers of town have "put their heads together" and consequently a fixed scale has been arranged for their work. Read their ad. in this issue and keep yourself posted.

**t Wallace's
Drug Store.**

\$1.50
PER GALLON.
**RAMSAY'S
Mixed Paint.**

You can buy dearer Paint than
is but you cannot buy Better
Paint.
Have you tried it?
Every gallon sold under guar-
antee.

Alabastine—Muralo—Kalso-
ine—Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Shellacs—Japans—Brushes of
all kinds, etc.

WINDOW GLASS
Kingston Glass, the best in the
world at

**Red Cross DRUG
STORE**
B. Wallace, THE DRUGGIST

ing Goods.
carry a full stock of sporting goods
kinds. Guns, ammunition, fishing
hunting knives, and sundries of all
that make hunting and fishing a
re.
BOYLE & SON.

or Niagara.
47th Batt. will go in camp on the
Men wishing to enlist will do so at
a only a limited number will be
Call and see either Lieut. Smith or
Maybee, with regard to the camp.

pepsia Cured.
certify this fact we can refer you to
persons in our immediate vicinity.
PERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is
medy. Prepared at The Medical
FRED L. HOOPER.

le of Manitoba Wheat
week the EXPRESS received, in a
invas bag, a sample of Manitoba
hard wheat, issued to all the
an newspapers by the Winnipeg
ress. The Free Press is deserving
t credit for its enterprise in distri-
these samples. A sample of this
can be seen in the window of the
s Bookstore.

rt relief in half an hour.—A lady
York State, writing of her cure by
new's Cure for the Heart, says: I
e one brought back from the dead, so
as my suffering from heart trouble
miraculous my recovery through the
of this powerful treatment. I owe
to it."—20

Celebrated Eyes Specialist
J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye
ist from Germany will be in Napa-
m Thursday noon, October 9th, un-
urday, October 11th. May be con-
at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes
free of charge. Those having weak
effect eyes should not fail to con-
sult professor expect optician. A
ist consultation free. 40c

Recital.
he Eastern Methodist Church, on
y evening, Sept. 29th, Mr. Frank
of New York city, will give a song
concert, assisted by Miss M. Hall, as ac-
nist and organ soloist. Mr. Eaton
gnized as one of America's greatest
es and it is seldom Napanee people
e opportunity to hear in their own
singer of such high reputation.
mme will appear in next week's

PERSONALS

*Did it ever occur to you that you could
assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this
column. If you have friends visiting you, or
intend leaving town for even a few days kindly
let us know by personal call or a post card.
Your friends both in the neighborhood and at
a distance are interested in your movements.
Don't think we should know where you are.
Tell us.*

Capt. Bartley, Napanee, his two sons, Dr
Bartley, V. S., of Erie, Pa., and James
Bartley, of Edinburg, Pa., and his daughter
Miss Jennie, of Napanee, are guests of the
captain's daughter, Mrs. G. W. Bell,
Princess street, Kingston.

Mrs. Jas. Bulland, Kingston, is spending
a few days in Napanee the guest of Mrs
William Bulland.

Mr. H. J. Hunter, Napanee, spent Sun-
day in Belleville.

Mrs. Sheriff Hawley was At Home to a
number of her friends Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Alwyn, of New Denver, Col.,
arrived in town on Tuesday to spend the
winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
James O'Neil.

Mrs. W. J. Foster, Deseronto, is visiting
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fitzpatrick.

Miss Flo Williams, nurse-in-training of
New York City, is the guest of her sister,
Mrs. A. E. Paul.

Miss Joe Cunningham, of Bath, is spend-
ing this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E.
A. Rikley.

Miss Edith Young and Katie Gardner, of
Kingston, the guests of their friend, Miss
Marion Leonard for the past two weeks
left for their home on Monday after a very
pleasant visit.

Miss Fannie Scott, of Camden East is
spending this week the guest of her friend,
Miss Woodie Kent.

Rev. MacDonnell, of Napanee, left for
Winnipeg Tuesday morning to spend a
month with friends in the North West.

Fully two hundred people returned to
Napanee last Monday from Toronto show.

Mrs. Ed. Madden is spending show week
with Mrs. Finkle, Centre Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Danson, of
Chicago, (nee Miss Carolyne Blanch
Thompson) formerly of Wilton, was calling
on friends in Toronto last Sunday and left
for New York via Soranton Monday morn-
ing. They are having a very pleasant
wedding trip.

Mrs. Fred Elliott and Mrs. Will
Stoddart, of Deseronto, were guests of
their parents, Mr. Mrs. Jas. Richmond a
few days this week.

Mr. N. J. Leonard, of Enterprise, is
spending this week the guest of his son,
Dr. Leonard.

Mr. Knapp, Alderman, of Kingston, is
spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. Willie Cunningham, of Kingston,
was in town this week inspecting the Bell
Telephone Co. office.

Master Warner Eakins, of Toronto, is
visiting this week with his grandmother,
Mrs. Warner, John St.

Mr. Wesley Reid, of Shannonville, at-
tended the fair on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Elsie Dix, of Kingston, is spending
this week the guest of Mr. John Coates.

Mrs. Tom Naylor and little daughter, of
Deseronto, spent Tuesday and Wednesday
in town.

Miss Eva Robinson, leading soprano solo-
ist of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, sang
an "Ave Maria" in G, by Luigi Luzzi, at
high mass in St Gregory's church on Sun-
day last. The large congregation present
greatly admired Miss Robinson's beautiful
voice and the manner in which she render-
ed this difficult selection. Miss M. Call
performed the accompaniment with pleasing
effect.—Picton Gazette.

Mrs. R. W. Lloyd, of Deseronto, called
on friends in Napanee on Wednesday.

Mrs. Worth, of California, is the guest
of Mrs. Jehiel Aylesworth. It is several
years since Mrs. Worth visited Napanee.

Miss Bella Gentle, of Wilton, is spending
this week the guest of her sister, Miss
Minnie Gentle.

**Millinery Opening
Thursday Evening,**

Sept 25th, 8 to 10 p.m.

**And
All Day Friday and Saturday,**

Sept. 26th and 27th.

We invite every woman and her
friend in the united counties, to visit our
show rooms during the Opening days.
It will be a great feast of fashion.—All
the latest and most becoming Millinery
styles will be shown—and all marked at
close dry goods prices.

**A Great Dress Goods
Display.**

During Millinery Opening days we
will make special showing of Dress
Fabrics, Waistings and Silks—also of
Suits, Furs, Skirts, Jackets and Ready-to-
wear Undergarments.

The whole store is for you. Come
and be at home, visit us every day.

Our Full Fall Stock is now to
hand and the swing of fall business has
already started.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes
ed free of charge. Those having weak
mperfect eyes should not fail to con-
the professor expert optician. A
ialist consultation free. 40c

g Recital.
t the Eastern Methodist Church, on
day evening, Sept. 29th, Mr. Frank
on of New York city, will give a song
tal, assisted by Miss M. Hall, as ac-
panist and organ soloist. Mr. Eaton
cognized as one of America's greatest
tones and it is seldom Napanee people
the opportunity to hear in their own
n a singer of such high reputation.
grams will appear in next week's
e.

RGAINS The public have an oppor-
tunity to get Boots and
Shoes away below regular
es. J. J. HAINES bought John A.
ser's stock of shoes and rubbers at
on the dollar. Sale now going on.
J. J. HAINES.

ra House Repaired.
ne public will be pleased to know that
B. Briscoe is having extensive improve-
ments made in the Briscoe Opera House,
in the scenic and mechanical line,
stage is being entirely remodelled and
mplete set of scenery is under way.
gridiron" is being constructed and the
scenery will be 18 x 22, and will be
ped or raised instead of the ordinary
. The new set will embrace a great
ber of set pieces and will be second to
between Toronto and Montreal. The
s is in charge of a regular theatrical
io artist, and when the scenery is done
lay will be mounted in a style heret-
impossible in Napanee, as there will
a much larger stage space available
in the past.

l and Delicious—
Rikley's Sunday.s

ance Cheese Board.
the Cheese Board on Friday afternoon
st 29th. 1540 cheeses were boarded
white and 330 colored.

	NO.	WHITE.	COLORED.
anee	1	80	..
treville	3	80	..
don	4	..	40
pen No.2	5	100	..
xford	6	25	..
ronto	7	..	125
on	8	75	..
review	9	..	40
der	10	..	..
aa	11	130	..
elsior	12	..	..
ville	13	50	..
prprise	14	100	..
man Creek	15	60	..
worth	16	50	..
st Mills	17	80	..
field	18	40	..
cow	19	..	..
Rock	20	..	..
y	21	175	..
pen No. 1	22	..	75
den East	23	..	50
orth	24	..	..
burgh	25	130	..
lbank	26	65	..
ey	27	..	..

aying was brisk, starting at 9c and
ing up to 9 14/16. 460 white sold at
16c.

he Critical Time of Life. Is between
eers of fifty— even and sixty-two. Nature's
prows down, vitality becomes less, and
progress of decay sets in. means of
ding and renewing decreasing
s to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferro-
keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of
rizing train, force energy and spirits just
they are needed most. To take Ferrozone
y means adding from ten to twenty
of life. Large boxes 50c, or 6 boxes for
at Drugists, or Polson and Co., Kingston
Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Certain.

flower Carnival. of the
panee Horticultural
ciety, Town Hall, Friday
noon and evening from
ntil 6, and from 8 until
Come and see the beau-
l flowers, the various
al attractions, listen to
d music, and have a cup
tea or cocoa in a floral
oth. Admission 10 cents.

ist of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, sang an
"Ave Maria" in G, by Luigi Luzzi, at
high mass in St Gregory's church on Sun-
day last. The large congregation present
greatly admired Miss Robinson's beautiful
voice and the manner in which she rendered
this difficult selection. Miss M. Call
performed the accompaniment with pleasing
effect.—Picton Gazette.

Mrs. R. W. Lloyd, of Deseronto, called on
friends in Napanee on Wednesday.

Mrs. Worth, of California, is the guest
of Mrs. Jehiel Aylesworth. It is several
years since Mrs. Worth visited Napanee.

Miss Bella Gentle, of Wilton, is spending
this week the guest of her sister, Miss
Minnie Gentle.

Miss Lou Parke, and Miss Miza Robert-
son, of Trenton, spent Tuesday and
Wednesday, in town, the guests of Miss
Edna French

Mrs. Warner, John St., Napanee, and
Warrie Eakins, attended the funeral of
the late Mrs. Meyers,—Harrowsmith, on
Thursday.

Mr. Louis Hall, of Picton, was visiting
in town on Sunday.

Miss Gertie Reid, Amherst Island, has
returned to Eganville to attend school.

Miss H. Agnes Vanalstine, Palace Road,
has returned home after spending the sum-
mer with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Feunell,
Havelock.

Miss Lonisa Hogle, of Ernestown, left
last Monday to resume her duties as nurse
in the Boston City Hospital after a two
week's vacation visiting her mother, Mrs.
Wm. A. Hogle and other relatives.

Miss Welsh, of Picton, spent Tuesday
and Wednesday in town the guest of Mrs.
Ed. Vine.

Miss Francis Clark, Picton, is spending
a few days in town the guest of Miss
Blanche Madole.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Lewis, of Wash-
ington, is calling on friends in Napanee,
Wilton and Yarker. After an absence of
ten years. Mr. Lewis is a brother of
James Lewis, of Wilton.

Mr. Stephen Gibson, of Napanee, left for
his ranch near Carstairs, Alberta, last
Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Pollard, of the Pollard Co.
made a business trip to Picton on Thursday

Mrs. John Anderson spent Thursday in
Kingston.

Mrs. Will Garrett left to-day to visit her
parents in Owen Sound.

Mr. Ernie Mouch, of Belleville, spent
this week in town with friends.

Mrs. Mary Ann North, of San Francisco,
formerly Miss Empey, of Switzerville, is
visiting friends in Napanee and in our
county.

The Misses Nellie and Grace Downey, of
Sandhurst, left on Monday for Chicago
where they intend to reside.

Mrs. Palmer and Miss Myrtle Mills, of
Ploton, attended the Fair on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sills, of Sandhurst,
were in town on Wednesday.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee
Thursday, Oct. 9th, and remain in town
until the 11th. He may be consulted dur-
ing the time at J. J. Perry's drug store.

Miss Lizzie Hogle, of Boston, spent a
couple of days in town visiting friends and
attending the county show.

Jacob Kesler, Fenton, Mich., is visiting
the scenes of his youth, after an absence of
sixty-five years

The following gentlemen will take a
couple of months holidays looking over the
wheat fields and cattle ranches of the
west: A. W. Grange, S. Gibson, Rev. A.
McDonald, Napanee; Archibald T. Stew-
art, Erinville; Peter Laughlin, Napanee;
H. Armstrong, Napanee; Mr. and Mrs.
C. W. Collins, Miss Maggie Demorest,
Millhaven, and Mrs. Silas Harrie, Moscow.

DEATHS.

ASSELSTINE—Died at the residence of
Wm. M. Fraser, Odessa, on Sunday night
last, Miss Elizabeth Asselstine, daughter of
the late Michael Asselstine, of Ernestown,
aged 76 years. Remains were taken to
Catarqui Vault

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

and be at home, visit us every day.

Our Full Fall Stock is now to
hand and the swing of fall business has
already started.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.

WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member
of your family, it is important that this
prescription should be accurately and well
filled. Our long experience as dispensers,
and our reputation for pure drugs, should
induce you to place your trade in our hands.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

surpasses all other remedies as a blood
purifier and system cleanser. It gives
good and blessed results to the weak, run-
down, nervous and ailing. Paine's Celery
Compound banishes rheumatism and
neuralgia; thousands of strong testimonials
from cured people prove its worth. Buy
your Paine's Celery Compound from
F. L. HOOPER, DRUGGIST, NAPA-
NEE, ONT. 38c

DENBIGH.

After a long and painful illness,
with no hope of recovery, Mr. Edward
Fritsch died on the 31st ult., of gas-
tric tumors, at the age of 56 years
and seven months. His interment
took place on the 3rd inst. at the
Lutheran church and cemetery. The
attendance was unusually large.

A very interesting wedding took
place at the Lutheran church on the
10th inst., when Miss Louise E.
Fritsch, eldest daughter of Adolph
Fritsch, and Gustav C. Stein, a young
farmer of this place, were married by
the Rev. P. Besig in the presence of
an unusually large assembly of in-
vited and uninvited friends. Miss
Clara Fritsch, sister of the bride,
and Miss Louise Petzold, one of her
cousins, acted as bridesmaids. The
groom was attended by his brother,
Rudolf Stein, and Charles Fritsch,
brother of the bride. After the cere-
mony about 160 guests assembled at
the residence of the bride's parents,
and did full justice to all the good
things provided for them. All of
them enjoyed a most agreeable after-
noon, either by pleasant conversation
with one another, indulging in a harm-
less game of cards, or tripping the
light fantastic until daylight, when,
after a substantial breakfast, a regu-
lar break-up took place, and all
hands started for their respective
homes. The young couple received a
great many useful and valuable
presents and will make their home on
the groom's old homestead, of which
he will take charge. His mother,
Mrs. Ernestine Stein, intends to leave
the farm and move into her property
in the village.

A little son of Chas. Wienecke
about a week ago followed his father
in the field, unobserved, where the
latter was cradling wheat. The
little fellow came too close and re-
ceived a very bad cut above the
knee. The wound bled terribly and
the little lad has been confined to
his bed ever since, though there is
every hope of his full recovery.

ICE I have a quantity of
Ice to sell by the ton
or any quantity de-
sired. Tel.—101.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

NOTICE!

Napanee, Sept. 15th, 1902.
We, the undersigned barbers of the town
of Napanee, hereby agree to charge the
following prices to take effect once. Adults
and children will be charged alike:

Hair cut	15c.
Beard trimmed	10c.
Shave	10c.
Shampoo	20c.
Sea Foam	10c.
Trimming and shaving neck	10c.
Shaving neck	5c.
Bay Ram on hair	5c.
Tonic	10c.
Singeing	10c.

No tickets or monthly contracts after
this date.
Shops to close at 8 p.m., commencing
Oct. 1st, 1902. Signed by

F. S. SCOTT,
W. M. FERGUSON,
A. WILLIS,
L. A. SCOTT,
J. N. OSBORNE.

Chocolates are always acceptable. They
are especially so if you buy them where
they keep the largest and freshest stock.
Rikley's Restaurant

No one so blind as those who have eyes
but will not see. If your eyes are defective
and you can't see as well as others do
or as well as when you have the correct
glasses, come to Hoffman's drug store,
Napanee, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept.
29th and 30th, and consult Dr. Mecklen-
burgh, the eminent eye sight specialist, of
Montreal. Prices reasonable, satisfaction
guaranteed.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers
from catarrh, especially in the morning.
Great difficulty is experienced in clear-
ing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache,
impairs the taste, smell and hearing,
pollutes the breath, deranges the stom-
ach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be
constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh
in the head and throat. Had a bad cough
and raised blood. I had become dis-
couraged when my husband bought a bottle
of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me
to try it. I advise all to take it. It has
cured and built me up." Mrs. Hugh R.
DOLPH, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strength-
ens the mucous membrane and builds
up the whole system.